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PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. LXXXVI, No. 11 New York, September 12, 1925 Whole Number 1847

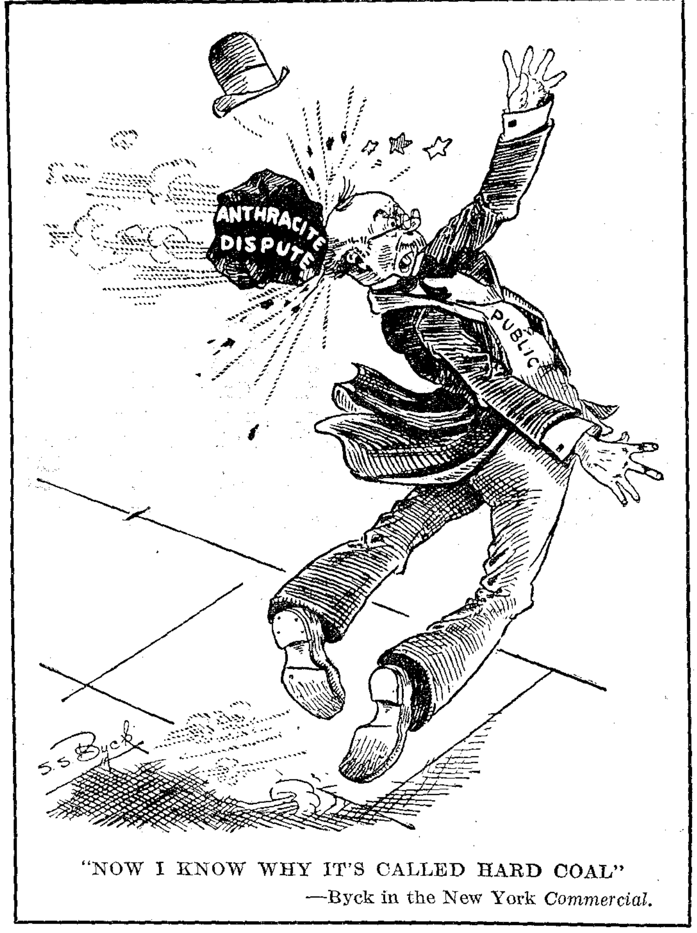
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

HOW THE COAL STRIKE STRIKES THE PUBLIC

ANGRY SUSPICION that neither the operators nor the miners really tried to prevent the deadlock that closed the anthracite mines on September 1 finds expression in many an editorial and news dispatch. The consumer of hard coal, confronted by the prospect of paying a higher price for his winter's supply, reads with smoldering resentment of the rich profits predicted for the operators and distributors from the large surplus supplies of anthracite already above ground. Nor does he feel any profound thrill of sympathy when the correspondents describe the "festival spirit" in which the miners welcome their enforced vacation. They "are leaping into their holiday in a joyous mood," reports Robert T. Small in a Scranton dispatch to the Washington *Star*. Many, we are told, are joining the rush to Florida, lured by news of the land boom in that State. Others are starting on motor trips. Still others are withdrawing their savings and preparing to return to Europe. To quote Mr. Small further:

> "This is the biannual vacation they have been waiting for and they intend to make the most of it. Clothing merchants and haberdashers throughout the region reported to-day the usual brisk trade which always follows an order to quit the mines. The miners, expecting to spend much time above ground, are 'dolling up' for their holiday."



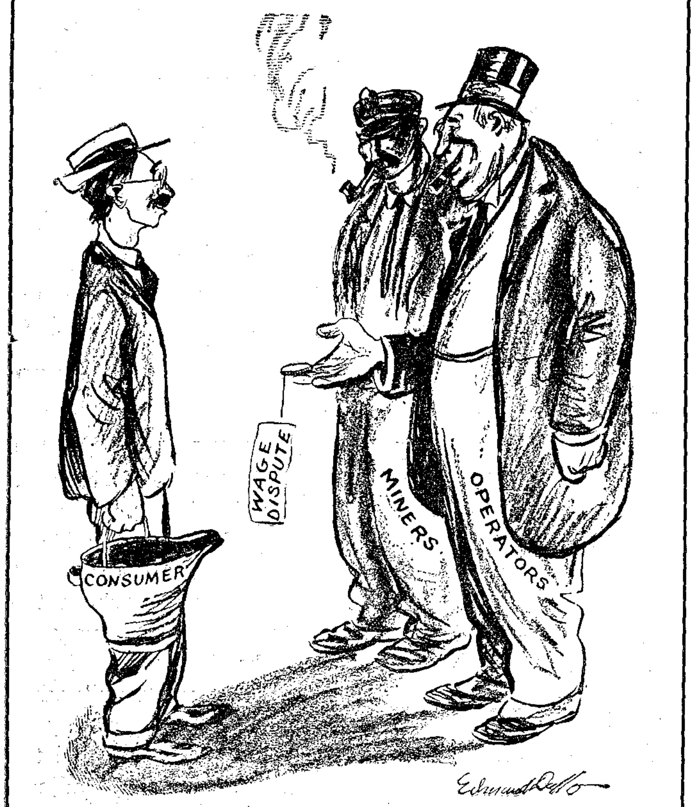
"NOW I KNOW WHY IT'S CALLED HARD COAL"
—Byck in the New York *Commercial*.

The anthracite companies, declares President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, are using the strike "to unload at enhanced prices a greatly augmented tonnage of inferior coal." The miners, retorts an official spokesman for the companies, are using the strike to force a wage advance which would have to come ultimately out of the public's pocket. Another charge hinted at by the operators is that the United Mine Workers Union is sacrificing the anthracite field to serve its purposes in the soft coal industry. But while each side is accusing the other of forcing the suspension for ulterior motives, disinterested journals are blaming them both for this "strike against the consumer." "The periodic coal strikes of recent years have been manifestly directed primarily against the public, and this is even more true of the present strike than of previous struggles," remarks the Buffalo *Express*. "Both miners and operators have surrendered all claims upon public sympathy," declares the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which denounces the strike as "inexcusable and senseless." Remarking that "neither side to the controversy has shown the right spirit," the St. Louis *Star* points out that the operators, in a position to profit whichever way the situation developed, "have been arbitrary"; while the miners, "demanding a 10 per cent. increase and the check-off, with wage adjustments for those employed by the day, have refused arbitration."

Discussing "The Art of Skinning Coal Consumers," William A. McGarry states in Mr. Ford's *Dearborn Independent* that "the record of all previous suspensions in the anthracite industry shows that when all the surplus stock in the yards is exhausted the miners and operators get together, hold a three-hour session, and sign a compromise agreement — generally the identical agreement over which they had deadlocked during the earlier stages of the negotiation." To quote Mr. McGarry further:

> "If no other evidence were available it would be sufficient to arouse at least a strong suspicion that unsold anthracite has something to do with a suspension of work in the mines. The Government is slowly showing signs of recognizing how the game is worked. The miners are becoming impatient and therefore more outspoken. And even the consumer is learning. He is not stampeding as easily as in former years.
>
> "When the mines closed in 1922 competent observers estimated the unsold hard coal above ground at thirty million tons, and most of that—nearly a half-year's normal supply—was moved in four months. It didn't move with nearly enough rapidity to suit the operators. In earlier suspensions the artificial demand had been even more rapid. This year the growth of suspicion is evidenced by the fact that even a concerted campaign of newspaper, street-car, direct mail, and billboard advertising, all making use of the strike threat, has failed so far to create a 'panic market.'"

Glancing back over the present controversy, which had its official beginning in the conferences between representatives of



HEADS, WE WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun.*

the operators and the miners in Atlantic City early in July, the New York *Times* finds the attitude of both sides "cynically unmindful" of the interests of the consuming public:

"Both sides have ample time to compose their differences in peace, had there been a genuine will to peace. Two months ago negotiations for a renewal of the wage agreement were begun. The proceedings dragged on in the most leisurely way four weeks to their final collapse. Neither side has presented its case fully and frankly. The public has no real knowledge of the basic facts at issue in the present dispute. The conferences at Atlantic City were held behind closed doors and the press statements from each side appeared to have been issued primarily to achieve some tactical advantage over the other. The public authorities have also had ample time to use their good offices to bring both parties together. But nothing has been done and the strike is upon us.

"This blind drifting toward widespread public inconvenience—perhaps actual suffering, if the contest is prolonged—is exasperating the American people as it has never done before. But it will serve some useful purpose if it arouses them to displace aimless drift with deliberate mastery. There is need of intensive public consideration of the whole process of mining and distributing coal. Premium prices for coal will bring a general appreciation of the fact that more is at stake than a wage dispute. The idea which emerges in the public mind with each recurring stoppage is that coal is 'affected with a public interest' to such an extent that some sort of government regulation is essential for the public welfare."

Unless all the outward indications are grossly misleading, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, both miners and operators were content to have the strike called at this time. But "no reasons have been given by either side which excuse it," declares the New York *World*, which reminds us that—

"Two years ago the miners received more than they expected in the agreement for a 10-per-cent. increase and a strict eight-hour day. The operators' business is in a healthy condition. No mines are closing down, as in the bituminous field. No owners are losing money. The industry could have been expected to settle its disputes over the conference table or through arbitration without trampling over public interest. That it has failed so completely to do anything of the sort indicates something more than gross mismanagement of the negotiations; it indicates a selfish desire on one side or both to precipitate a strike for what can be had from it."

In the opinion of the Albany *Evening News and Journal:*

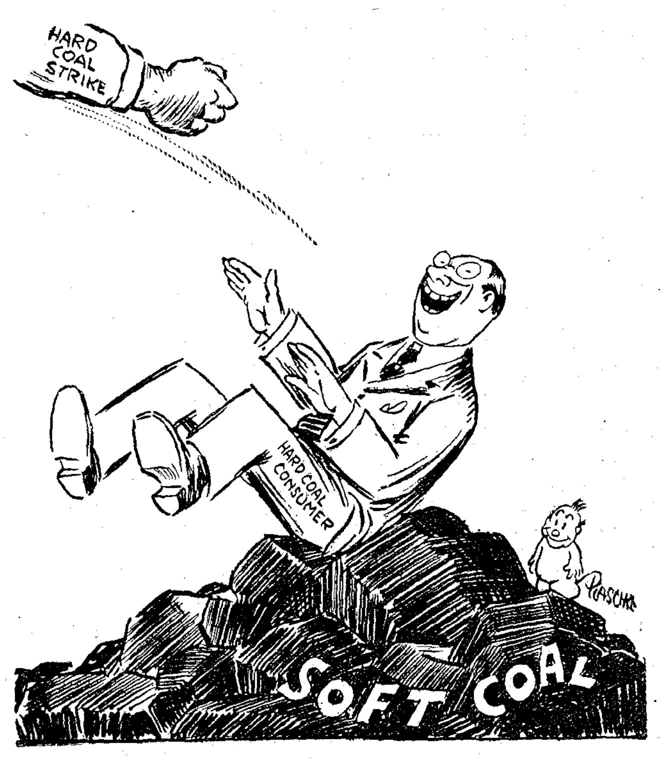
"The time is coming when the 100,000,000 will refuse longer to be the Belgium of this war between owners and employees. The people may learn, indeed, they are learning, that hard coal may be a luxury instead of a necessity. New England has moved to educate the people to soft-coal substitutes. And there is oil."

The miners and operators "have sown the whirlwind," and "they are now confronted with the prospect of reaping what they have sown," says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which sees the operators losing their market and the miners losing public sympathy. The public, we are told, is already beginning to break itself of "the anthracite habit." It is learning the use of substitutes. According to the Williamsport *Sun* "the demand for anthracite in the United States in a few years has fallen off 40 per cent. because of the high price of the article and the uncertainty of a steady supply on account of periodical strikes." Some time ago conditions growing out of the war forced Western consumers to turn from anthracite to soft coal and oil, the St. Louis *Star* reminds us. And since the present strike loomed on the horizon a conference of New England Governors unanimously advised a temporary boycott of anthracite. Says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* of the proposed boycott:

"Monopoly is at the bottom of most complaints as to hard-coal evils. Should New England attempt to do by concerted, organized means what the West has already done as matter of individual choice and convenience, and should it persist in the attempt, the result might be rather important in restoring the law of supply and demand. At any rate, a revolt on the part of New England is a revolt in one of the fairest of anthracite's provinces and may mark a turning-point in a domination that has resisted all opposition for more than twenty years."

In an editorial headed "The Revolt Against Anthracite" the Kansas City *Times* comments as follows:

"Pennsylvania operators and miners have furnished New England the bulk of its heating coal for an indefinite past. To lose that market would be a hard blow to an already declining trade. Only a few years ago great quantities of Pennsylvania coal were used in the central West, a good deal even west of the Mississippi. This trade has fallen off primarily because of prohibitive prices. In 1923, 29 per cent. of the coal-using



SOMETHING SOFT TO FALL BACK ON
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

population burned hard coal. This year, according to recent Washington reports, only 17 per cent. is used. And yet, while this precipitous decline on consumption goes on, operators and miners quibble over margins in their wage-scales and haggle about the old perplexity of the check-off, again placing before the coal dealers and coal consumers the uncertainty of a winter supply.

"It all looks like a suicidal policy, especially as the soft coal mines are overmanned and the operators are wrestling with the problem of overproduction."

The public, notes the Newark *News*, is learning to look upon anthracite as "luxury coal." Its use, we are told, "is principally in a restricted area north of Washington and east of the Mississippi River." More than 5,000,000 tons of various grades of bituminous coal in prepared sizes will be distributed in the Middle Atlantic and New England States monthly in an effort by the bituminous operators to invade the normal anthracite market, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune.* Other substitutes for anthracite mentioned, in addition to the smokeless grades of bituminous coal, are coke, fuel oil and gas.

But the use of substitutes is not the only thing proposed for the discipline of the anthracite industry. When Congress convenes, suggests the Baltimore *Sun,* it should consider carefully the recommendations of the United States Coal Commission, which was appointed two years ago to look into the coal situation. Its recommendations were as follows:

"1. The operating and financial reports of the coal companies should be given publicity.

"2. In case the operators and miners can not agree on wages and conditions, the President should have power to run the industry.

"3. The land-owners should voluntarily reduce the royalties per ton which they now receive for their coal.

"4. The anthracite freight rates should be reexamined by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"5. Steps should be taken to avoid shortages, which cause increases in the price of coal."

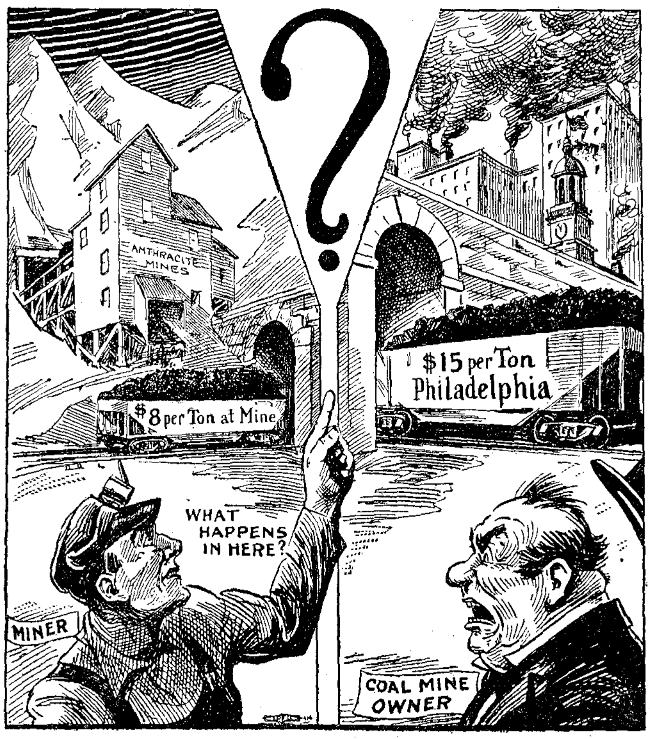
What do the operators and the union leaders say concerning their responsibility for this strike that affects 158,000 workers and 828 mines, involving a daily loss in production of 266,000 tons and a daily wage loss of $1,150,000? It will be recalled that the working agreement arrived at in 1923 expired automatically on September 1, 1925. In the recent conferences held for the purpose of drawing up a new agreement, the chief demands of the miners were: A 10 per cent. increase in tonnage rates; $1 a day additional for day men, and the check-off, by which the operators would deduct union dues from the pay envelop and hold them for the union. The operators announced that they would not consider any demands which increased the cost of mining; and they suggested arbitration, work to continue at the old rates in the meantime. This the miners refused.

Let us listen first to the operators. According to W. W. Inglis, chairman of the operators' scale committee, to grant the miners' demands would have added from $2 to $3 a ton to the price of anthracite to the consumer. In a letter to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, Mr. Inglis says further:

"If the anthracite mine workers' wages were below a fair and reasonable level, we fully realize that there would be no justice in asking these workers to sacrifice themselves in order that an industry, however useful, might survive. The fact is, however, that by reason of successive increases of wages since the war—17 per cent. in 1920 and 10 per cent. in 1923—the anthracite mine worker is enjoying wages far above those of other comparable employments, the average for the actual miners being $2,500 a year and for all workers in excess of $2,000 a year. Lower earnings that have from time to time been reported are not those of full-time, but of part-time, workers.

"That we have not been unmindful in the past of our responsibilities for continuous production is shown by the fact that in 1920 differences between the operators and miners as to the terms of a new contract were arbitrated. In 1922 and 1923, as now, we offered arbitration and proposed that production should continue without interruption. The representatives of the miners refused. We respectfully submit that this is not the attitude of a group of employers which seek to hold up the public by encouraging strikes. It is, rather, the attitude of those who seek by every means at their disposal to avoid strikes. May we repeat that we are ready at all times to submit the issues in dispute to any impartial arbitrators in the expectation that this method of settlement having been adopted, suspensions of mining may be avoided in the future?"

Turning now to the miners' side of the controversy, we are assured by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers that "the wage rates of anthracite mine workers are far below the wage rates of men employed in other industries in the anthracite region and throughout the country. Moreover, their work is extremely hazardous, as evidenced by the fact that more than five hundred anthracite miners are killed each year by accidents in and around the mines, and more than twenty-five thousand are seriously injured." The operators would arbitrate the miners' wages, says Mr. Lewis, but "they do not propose to arbitrate their own profits." According to Mr. Lewis, the wage-increases, if granted, need add nothing to the cost of anthracite to the consumer, but could be deducted from the profits of the operators without any hardship or injustice. He says further, as quoted in *The United Mine Workers Journal:*



A PERTINENT QUESTION

—Baer in *Labor* (Washington).

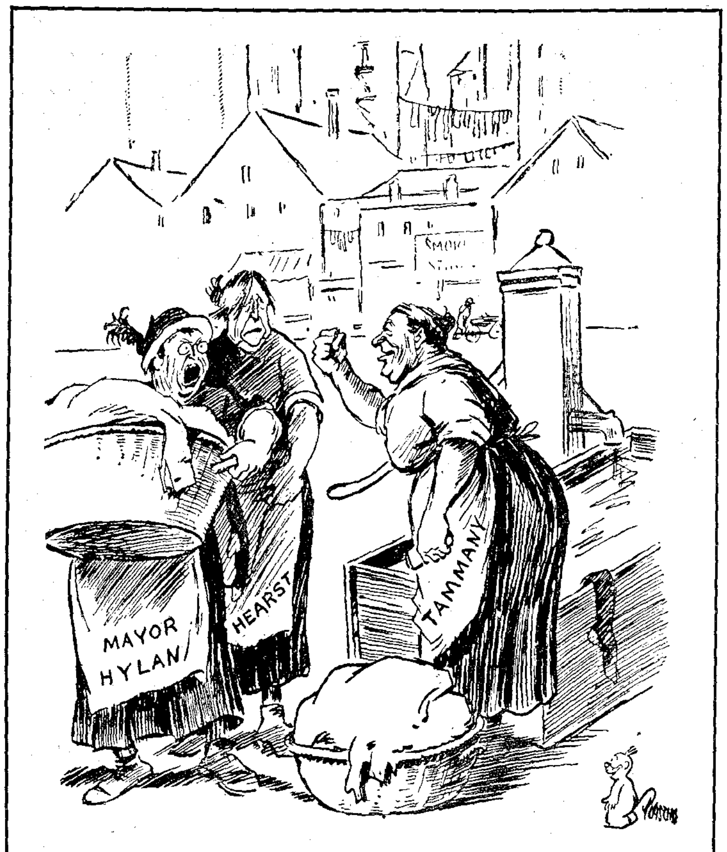
"The operators refuse to disclose their profits. They refuse to make known the amount of the enormous salaries that are paid to their officials and charged up against the consumer who buys their coal. They refuse to disclose the gigantic fees which they pay to lawyers, and which must come out of the pockets of the consumers. They refuse to tell how many hundreds of thousands of dollars they spend for publicity and propaganda in order to defeat the miners, if possible, and cover up their profits. Yet they ask the miners to arbitrate the meager wages which they are to receive. Such a proposal is brutally unfair.

"Nor is any provision made in their proposal for arbitration of the water in the stock of these anthracite companies. The coal-consuming public is compelled to furnish money with which to pay dividends and interest on hundreds of millions of dollars of pure water. The United States Coal Commission said it was $200,000,000, or one dollar in every three of the capitalization of these companies. But the operators do not propose that there shall be any investigation or arbitration of this important item."

THE SMITH-HYLAN BATTLE

DAILY DEMANDS from cities in every corner of the country deluge New York political headquarters for information about the bitter primary fight in the ranks of the Democracy of the metropolis. The whole country is watching it, as the press comment coming into this office clearly reveals. The chief factor in arousing outside interest, according to one of the New York papers, is the wide-spread conviction that Governor Smith's political future is bound up in the result of the primary. As newspaper readers may have gathered, after two terms in office with Tammany support, Mayor John F. Hylan was denied a renomination by Tammany. He refused to accept the decision and appealed to the primaries, being supported by the party leaders in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs, while the Tammany leaders of Manhattan and the Bronx put up State Senator James J. Walker as the "organization" candidate. Result—New York, as a journal a few miles up the Hudson puts it, "settles down to its normal condition as a large Donnybrook fair."

Governor Smith becomes a leading actor in the metropolitan political drama because of his important part in the Tammany turndown of New York's Mayor, and because he has taken the stump for Walker and against Hylan. There is also closely involved, as the papers see it, the old Smith-Hearst feud, since Mr. Hearst and his papers are backing Hylan and the anti-Hylan editors insist that a Hylan-Hearst victory would put Hearst in complete control of the city and seriously injure Al Smith's prestige. "Should Smith prove capable of subduing Hylan, it would proclaim him the dominant power in New York," declares the Schenectady *Union-Star*. On the other hand, points out the Newark *News*, "if the Smith-Tammany forces can not defeat Hylan, it almost certainly means good-by to any aspirations the Governor may have for the nomination next year as an opponent to United States Senator Wadsworth."



THE FAMILY WASH IN LITTLE OLD NEW YORK
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

The campaign in New York distinctly links itself to national politics, as the Montgomery *Advertiser* sees it, for "if Smith loses he will not be a candidate for Senator, and the Senatorship is the next stage of his advance on the Presidential nomination; for the first time in history the election for Mayor of New York has a direct bearing on the national race for the Presidency." Smoke now rising from disturbed council fires in the Tammany wigwam "yet may get into the eyes of the national Democracy," observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* in the city of Al Smith's official residence. It continues:

> "William Jennings Bryan is dead. Alfred E. Smith looms as the big man of his party. Certainly there might be no time in which more political threads could be gathered for a single cutting stroke than now. Something of this may have occurred to Mr. Hearst.
>
> "And it spells opportunity for Alfred E. Smith. This is a crisis. Either the Wigwam of Croker, Tweed and Murphy stands, or it goes crashing down to a wreck of strife-tattered covering and splintered lodge-poles. Either Alfred E. Smith wins and goes striding along toward the national goal he has set for himself, or else he comes out of this thing a second-rater. It is big."

"Al Smith never in his own mind or heart has cherished the idea that he could be nominated for the Presidency or elected to that office," says Robert T. Small in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches from New York. But, he reports that many political sharpshooters see in Governor Smith's remark that the last Presidential election left the Democratic party "a wreck and a ruin" nothing less than an "opening gun" for a new Smith campaign for the Presidency. To quote more:

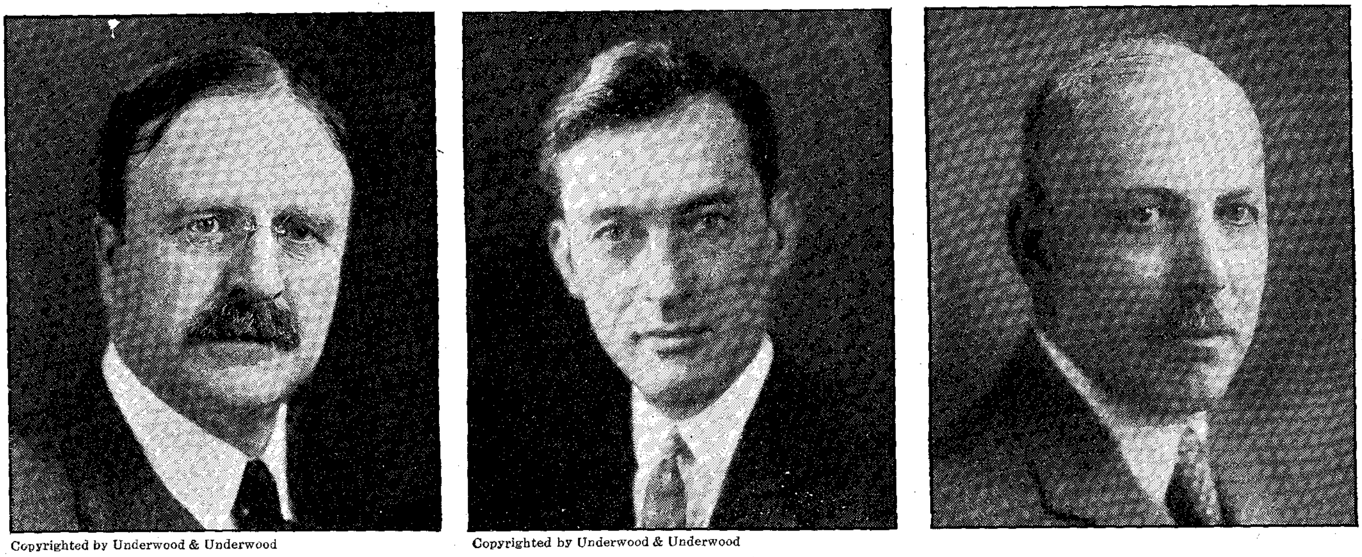
> "There need be no doubt that the New York Democrats are going to bring Al Smith forward again in 1928, and if it is necessary to fight the religious battles all over again, merely because the Governor happens to be a Catholic and the Ku Klux Klan wants more political power, they are entirely willing that the ructions be renewed.
>
> "There has been no softening of the Smith attitude toward William Gibbs McAdoo and there will be the same Smith bloc in the next convention prepared to fight the former Secretary of the Treasury to a standstill."

Mr. Small seems to think that "the wind is blowing for the Governor to win and for Mayor Hylan to lose." Similarly the Syracuse *Herald* thinks the Mayor is in for a "sound drubbing." On the other hand, the Jersey City *Journal* reflects that "with eight years of fighting fare-increases behind him, the present Mayor of New York is going to give a pretty good account of himself in the battle for the occupancy of the chair he now holds."

In the very bitterness of the Democratic primary fight there is envisaged a gleam of hope for the Republicans. As the Republican Philadelphia *Bulletin* puts it: "Democratic soreness, which is inevitable whether Hylan or Walker shall win, makes the Republican outlook unusually promising."

Now that we have thus viewed the New York primary contest from the vantage-point of the outside newspaper observer, we may examine it at closer range in the day-by-day news stories of the metropolitan press. Some months ago Mayor Hylan announced his desire to run for a third term. Mr. Hearst made known that he would continue his support. Then came the question, would Tammany renominate the Mayor? Came a series of conferences among party leaders. In the conferences, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, these points were raised in favor of the renomination of Hylan:

> "Hylan has done nothing during his tenure of office that makes him unavailable as the organization candidate.
>
> "The only charge against him is that he has not built subways. He would have done this if the Republican Legislature at Albany had authorized the issuance of bonds to finance them, and if the Transit Commission had not opposed his plans.



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JOHN F. HYLAN
The present Mayor.

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood
JAMES J. WALKER
Tammany's choice.

FRANK D. WATERMAN
Regular Republican candidate.

LEADING MAYORALTY CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK'S PRIMARY CAMPAIGN

"The masses are still for Hylan. He can be reelected."

Against the Mayor, besides the fact that the Tammany organization could hardly keep its self-respect and yield to the Mayor's threats that he must be nominated, these points were raised, according to *The Eagle:*

> "According to Justice McAvoy and Governor Smith, he is responsible for the failure to build subways.
> "He has aligned himself with W. R. Hearst, the political foe of leading Tammany Democrats, including Governor Smith.
> "The business interests of the city demand a new candidate.
> "Hylan opposed a number of Governor Smith's legislative proposals at Albany."

Finally, after many parleyings, the Tammany Hall leaders decided on Senator James J. Walker as the organization's candidate for Mayor in the primary of September 15. Walker has the backing of Tammany and the Democratic organizations in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs. Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island) are supporting Hylan. The Mayor insists that he is the organization candidate because he has the backing of the leaders of three of the five boroughs. Judge Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, retorts that there are nearly 6,000 more enrolled Democrats in the two Walker boroughs than there are in the three Hylan boroughs. As for the five-cent fare issue, Senator Walker declares that—

> "All affirmative legislation looking toward the protection of the five-cent fare that has been introduced for the last six years bore my name."

Following the Democratic action, the Republicans, acting with several independent organizations, put up for Mayor Frank D. Waterman of Brooklyn, fountain pen manufacturer and organizer of a committee to speed up subway building. The nomination is being contested by John J. Lyons, one-time Secretary of the State of New York, and by William M. Bennett.

When Governor Smith entered what he called "the little family row" of the Democrats, he accused the Mayor of dickering with the McAdoo, anti-Smith, forces at the last Democratic convention. Then the Mayor denounced the Governor for attacking Hearst and ungratefully forgetting "the time when he thankfully availed himself of Hearst's assistance." At a meeting where he was hailed as "Our next President," the Mayor talked about the expensive quarters occupied by the Governor in the Biltmore Hotel when in New York City and found fault with him for coming down to New York and "picking a man to be his Mayor." In one of his speeches Mayor Hylan told how he has "stood in City Hall like the Rock of Gibraltar, running the city for the interests of all the people and not for a few grafting politicians." In reply, Governor Smith proclaimed the Mayor to be "a past grand master of insinuation and of innuendo."

Such are the "political amenities" of the primary campaign in New York which comes to a close next Tuesday. The aim of the struggle, as the New York *Times* sees it, is first "to discredit and strike down Governor Smith," and, second, "to destroy the new leadership of Tammany Hall." The New York *World* agrees that the Democratic voters "have to decide once and for all whether they still acknowledge Al Smith as the leader of the party in their State or whether they are going to forget him in order to fasten upon the party the domination of William Randolph Hearst."

But Mr. Hearst's papers are strongly supporting the Mayor and his New York *American* states the issue of the primary campaign as follows:

> "Shall Mayor Hylan now be turned down, at the dictation of invisible financial powers, in spite of the fact that his unquestioned honesty and fighting ability have won the public confidence and given to these Democratic leaders the greatest victories they ever won in the city?
> "The People want the Five-Cent-Fare and not a Ten-Cent-Fare. The People know that Mayor John F. Hylan has kept the Five-Cent-Fare for them for eight years. They know that he will keep the Five-Cent-Fare for four years more."

The main sources of strength of each of the Democratic contestants are thus summed up by Mr. Small in his dispatches:

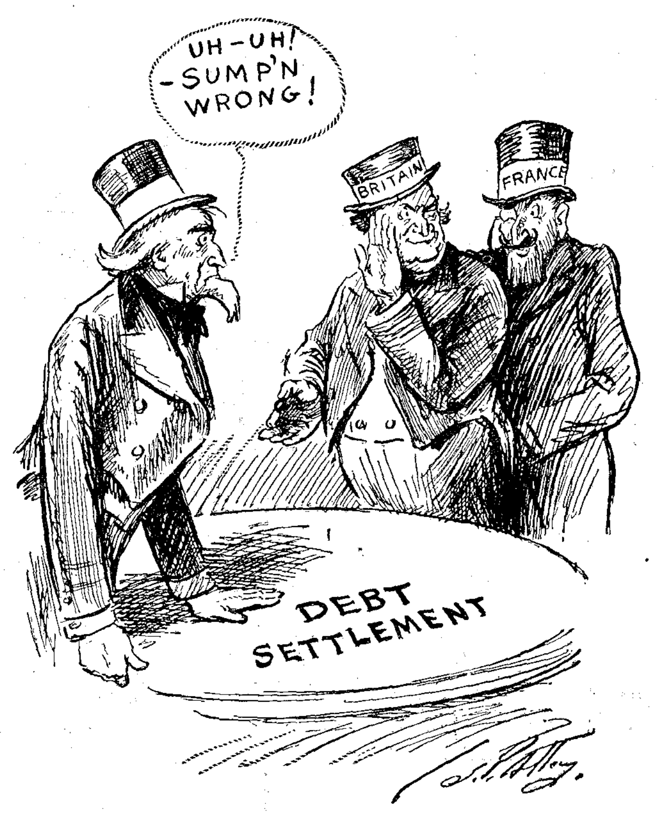
> "For five years Walker has been the Democratic leader in the State Senate. There he won his reputation as a fighter and as a hard man to defeat in debate. He has a native wit which is very effective. He has been on the popular side of much legislation. He supported woman suffrage, led the fight for a twenty-five-per-cent. reduction in the State income tax, and did other things that ought to make him popular in New York City. Above all, so far as New Yorkers are concerned, he is an ardent wet."

As for the Mayor, says Mr. Small:

> "Hylan is a great campaigner and a great phrasemaker. His phrases are designed solely to catch the man in the street. The Mayor cares nothing for the 'silk-stocking' election districts. He wants to live and die with the proletariat, with the East Siders and the suburbanites. The money-grabbers of Wall Street, he insists, want to grab the City Hall.
> "Believing that it pays to advertise, Mayor Hylan is going to be a hard man to beat."

AMERICAN IRE AT FRENCH DEBT STRATEGY

"HORSE-TRADING OF THE SLICKEST KIND, not debt settlement in any honorable sense of the word," is the conclusion reached by the Providence *News* regarding the tentative agreement reached by M. Caillaux, France's Minister of Finance, and Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting France's war debt to Great Britain. Briefly, the French wizard of finance reduced the British demand for annual payments of $100,000,000 a year to sixty-two annual payments of $62,500,000 each. Meanwhile, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. is to be charged. At the same time, however, Mr. Churchill stipulated that unless the United States should treat France with equal generosity during M. Caillaux's negotiations with the American Debt Funding Commission this month, the British offer would be withdrawn.



THREE-CORNERED GAME OF "MATCHING PENNIES"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

Obviously, remarks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, the purpose of M. Caillaux in agreeing to pay Great Britain its war debt, with interest to date, of $3,027,800,000, while Mr. Churchill agrees to a 2 per cent. rate of interest on the entire sum, "is to induce the American Debt Funding Commission to be unduly lenient in discussing the French debt to this country." If this Government does not make similar concessions, according to the French press, it will be placed in the attitude of having blocked a settlement of the problem which is retarding the economic rehabilitation of Europe. Thus, observes Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News*, "President Coolidge is cast for the rôle of *Shylock* in the great international debt drama. Britain, as *Portia*, pleads for mercy for *Antonio* (France), but takes pains to insure an equal division of whatever flesh *Shylock* may obtain."

In plain English, according to Mr. Hayden, Great Britain has put it up to President Coolidge either to accept the 2 per cent. basis, which is lower than the interest rate granted Belgium, Great Britain, Poland, Lithuania, and the other nations which have taken steps to fund their war debts, or assume the responsibility for demanding a larger sum which, if granted, Great Britain would share. In the opinion of Mr. Hayden and Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, Great Britain yielded to France on the debt question in order to secure the adoption of the security pact by England, France and Germany, and France will expect Mr. Coolidge to use his influence to secure easier debt terms in exchange for France's assurance of support when this Government calls another disarmament conference. "The French blocked our disarmament plans at the Washington Conference," recalls Mr. Gilbert.

Still another theory is advanced by Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "It may be said that the Caillaux-Churchill agreement clarifies the position of France so far as the Washington negotiations go, because if M. Caillaux had gone to Washington without any arrangements with England, Americans might well have said that France could count on the annulling in large part of her debt to England. Now M. Caillaux can answer eloquently that he can count only on having to pay England the same percentage he pays America, and he may with all confidence be expected to argue that 3½ per cent. interest, plus amortization charges on France's debt to England and America, is more than his country can pay, and then wait for Americans to make the next move."

According to Carter Field, Swampscott correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the Caillaux-Churchill gesture comes at a particularly inopportune time, so far as the state of mind of the President is concerned. It reaches him on the heels of propaganda calculated to swerve him from the path he has laid out, both in the matter of foreign debt collections and in domestic economies. Finally, there is the suspicion here that the British are maneuvering for a downward revision of the terms of the British settlement." British Treasury officials, however, declare that whatever settlement Washington reaches with other nations which have not funded their war debts will not lead to the reopening of Anglo-American debt-settlement negotiations.

Whatever the final outcome of the Caillaux-Churchill tentative agreement may be, the Buffalo *Express* is of the opinion that it will tend to hasten the funding of all the other war obligations. Already Italy has announced that it will send a mission to the United States early in October to discuss its debt, interest included, of $2,138,543,852, and the Roumanian Government has notified the American Legation at Bucharest that its Debt Commission is proceeding to the United States within a month to seek a settlement of its total indebtedness of $46,508,661. On May 15, 1925, the total indebtedness of France to the United States was $4,210,556,948, of which $870,040,904 represented accrued interest, according to a Paris dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*. In the opinion of Under Secretary of the Treasury Winston, the debt settlements now being concluded will not have a direct bearing upon the burden of taxation borne by the United States until the capacity of these nations to pay becomes greater.

In a survey of the American press, we find but one newspaper—the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*—holding a brief for France in the present situation. Most of them, on the other hand, openly declare that "the buck is being passed" to Uncle Sam; that we "are being framed" by Great Britain and France. In the opinion of the Cleveland paper, however,

> "France is indebted heavily both to England and to this country. Terms which England deems fair in settlement can not be wholly disregarded by the American Funding Commission. Italy and Belgium are both indebted to this country. It is going to be extremely difficult for us to demand more from Italy than from Belgium merely because in the immediate post-war debt discussions Belgium was accorded a preferential position. If interest on the portion of the Belgian debt incurred prior to the Armistice

is to be canceled, similar cancellations should be made in favor of like portions of the French and Italian debts. If the terms of the Belgian agreement can not be extended to Italy and France, they should be modified before they are submitted to Congress."

Generally, however, notes the New York *World*, "the great Caillaux-Churchill conditional plan—conditional on the United States holding the bag—is having a bad reception." The British Chancellor of the Exchequer also becomes the target for many editorial shafts for his acquiescence to the Caillaux suggestion. To the Milwaukee *Journal*, for example·

> "It is astounding to see a British Minister stooping to the kind of diplomacy Winston Churchill indulges in. We have learned to look for a high code of decency from British statesmen. But Mr. Churchill's conniving with Minister Caillaux to bring pressure to bear on the United States in its debt negotiations with France is a breach of diplomatic amities. It constitutes an attempt to interfere in the affairs of this nation that comes near being an unfriendly act. The British Minister's wits must have been gathering wool, or he could not have forgotten the psychology which makes a nation resent an attempt to force its hand.
>
> "If Great Britain wants to give France a 2 per cent. interest rate and remit the principal of France's debt to Britain at the end of sixty-two years, that is her business. On the face of it, these are generous terms. When conditions are analyzed, however, it will be seen that the generosity is mostly on the surface. For what Great Britain needs is not a payment of debts, but a stimulation of her trade. To get that, she could afford to wipe her books clean, as she proposed to do if this nation would cancel the British debt."

It is also hinted by the Minneapolis *Tribune* that the whole Caillaux-Churchill business is a farce at best; that France is merely going through certain motions to put herself right before the world. To the Springfield *Republican* "it is wildly improbable, as Churchill doubtless knows, that France will obtain more generous terms than were granted Belgium," while in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

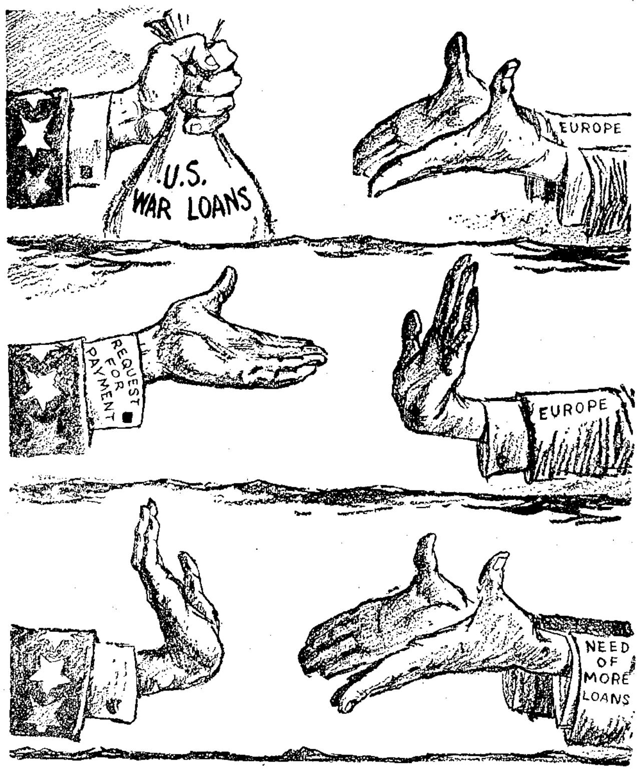
> "Joseph Caillaux, at the expense of American taxpayers, hopes to become Premier of France. By forcing these taxpayers to pay the difference between 4½ and 2 per cent., over a period of sixty-two years, Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, yearns to rise to Prime Minister. Frenchman and Briton are again trying to bring about that very debt-cancellation which Europe has tried to force upon the United States for seven years. If successful, they will at last have achieved the European purpose of persuading America to pay for Europe's war.
>
> "Great Britain agrees, for visible and invisible, tangible and intangible considerations, to the Caillaux offer, but it has no bearing on American claims against France. Britain wants military and political understandings with France. America wants neither. Why, then, should the United States be asked to equal this British false 'generosity'?
>
> "This country knows what France can pay. Congress and the country will realize that these terms France will ask under the London-made agreement amount to cancellation. If the American Commission offers any such settlement there will be an explosion in both Houses of Congress."

That there is little likelihood of such an explosion, however, is indicated by Under Secretary Winston's statement that "this country proposes to deal with France in the same manner as any other debtor nation—payment of the debt in full, with interest no less than that being paid by six other nations." Failure of the French to settle their war debt, it is pointed out by *The Ledger* and other papers, will inevitably affect French credit in this country.

"Thus far," remarks the Hartford *Times*, "we have resisted the effort to shift to our shoulders the burden of paying the cost of a war for which we were in no wise responsible. And our policy will not be changed by the specious pleadings of a statesman whose political fortunes hang upon the sharpness of the bargain he is able to drive in settling the war obligations of his country." As David Lawrence, in his Swampscott correspondence to the Consolidated Press Association, points out:

> "The French Government has been told again and again what the American Government wants. The making of the Churchill-Caillaux agreement in the face of that information, therefore, is simply a piece of strategy."

After an analysis of the proposed Caillaux-Churchill agreement, Sheldon S. Cline, writing in the Washington *Star*, comes to the conclusion that the "generous gesture" of Winston Churchill is really a financial bargain for Great Britain—provided it is carried out. According to Mr. Cline:



Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Copyrighted. 1925, by the Chicago *Tribune*

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

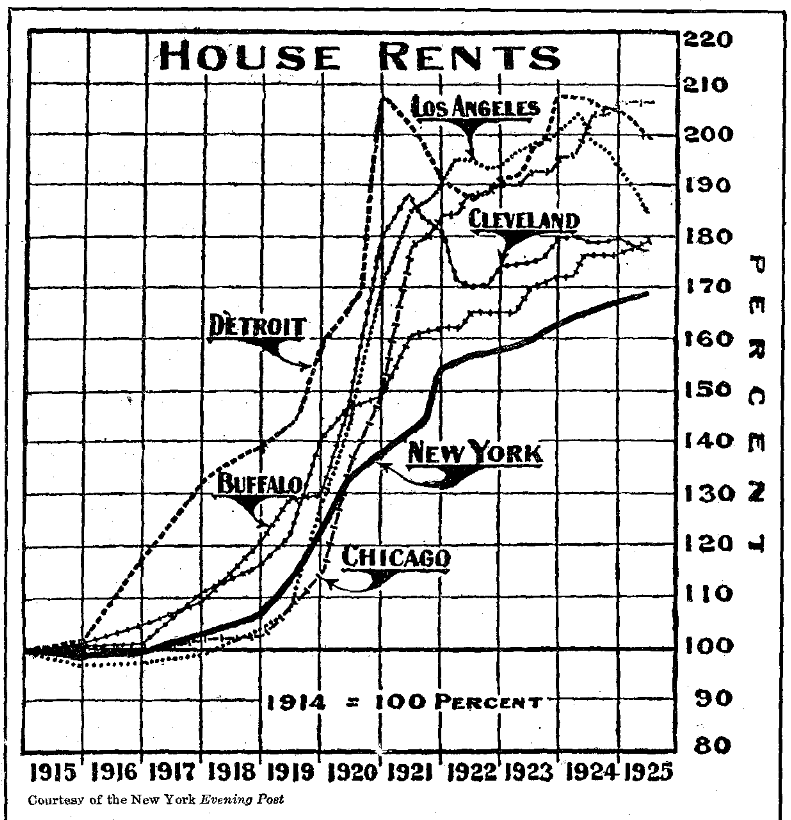
> "The original sum of the French debt direct to the British treasury was $2,163,700,000 at present exchange. The amount now being discust in London as the principal of the French debt to the British treasury is $3,027,800,000. The difference between these two sums amounts to $864,080,000, being apparently the net arrears of interest. If the United States was to charge the same rate of interest on arrears as the British are apparently doing, the interest on our Treasury debt from France would be $1,336,200,000. Therefore, the British are demanding a higher rate for arrears of interest than the United States.
>
> "It is apparent that in arriving at a settlement the British have charged the French for arrearage interest at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded annually. In settling the debt owed this Government by the British Government, arrearage was charged at only 4½ per cent., simple interest, and in the Belgian settlement the rate was made 3 per cent. from the date of the British funding. The British, therefore, have increased the principal sum of the French debt by about 40 per cent. through interest charges.
>
> "In the light of this analysis, it is difficult to see overwhelming 'generosity' in the British terms to France, in contrast to what the American Government is asking."

"It is doubtful," thinks the Springfield *Republican*, "if Caillaux and Churchill have made the least progress by their tactics, unless Caillaux's purpose is to bring about a postponement of the funding of the French debt." As the Chicago *Daily News* reminds us:

> "If M. Caillaux expects terms as liberal as, or more liberal than, those accorded to Belgium, he must convince the American Debt Funding Commission that his country is not in position to assume heavier obligations."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE RENT-PAYER

THOSE OF US WHO MUST GO apartment- or house-hunting this fall will be cheered by the recent announcement of the Industrial Conference Board that for the first time in ten years the upward flight of rents has been checked. In forming its estimate, too, the Board explains that it has taken an average for the country as a whole, based on both large and small cities. A survey of 179 localities in various parts of the country shows an average drop in rentals of slightly less than 4 per cent. To the New York *Evening Post's* financial editor it is apparent that "construction of new buildings, which has increased steadily in volume until all previous records were broken this year, has eliminated the housing shortage, which became so acute during and immediately following the World War." "It will no doubt be surprizing to many," adds *The Post*, "to learn that the average rent in New York City is lower than in such cities as Chicago, Los Angeles, and Detroit."



Courtesy of the New York *Evening Post*

HOW THE UPWARD FLIGHT OF RENTS IS BEING CHECKED

Rents, we are told, do not fluctuate widely, but move slowly over long periods. For this reason, the downward trend that is now being witnessed is hailed as significant of what appears to be a growing tendency toward lower rent-levels generally. As the New York *Times* summarizes the Conference Board's statement:

> "The highest rents within a decade were obtained in July, 1924, when average rental values for the country were 86 per cent. higher than in 1914. Thereafter rents on the average declined slowly but steadily, until last July they had dropt to only 79 per cent. higher than the pre-war level.
>
> "The greatest net increase in rents since pre-war days at present obtains in Los Angeles, among the larger cities, where average rental values of moderately sized homes last July were still somewhere between 131 and 140 per cent. higher than they were in 1914. The tendency toward lower rents, however, is indicated unmistakably in Buffalo, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco. No change is reported in Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis since last spring. Rates in Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, however, are higher by 100 per cent. or more than they were before the war. Thirty-nine out of sixty-one Eastern cities report no change since March.
>
> "Rents in the Middle and Far West also have been largely stable since spring, more than half of ninety-one localities in that region reporting practically no change. The tendency toward lower rental values is most general in the South."

In the Boston *Globe*, we are told that—

> "Lower rents are in order for Boston tenants this fall, and still lower rents are in prospect when the bumper crop of 1925 residential buildings is completed.
>
> "Boston had nearly $20,000,000 worth of new residential construction built last year, and building permits for dwellings so far this year show a 40 per cent. increase over 1924. Both the Boston Rent Commission and the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life see general indications of a gradual downward movement that is following close on the heels of increased building activity.
>
> "The number of vacant apartments and the bonuses now offered for the signing of leases on moderate-priced apartments would seem to indicate that those landlords who are still holding to the very highest rentals of the period of acute housing shortage can not long keep their present prices and their tenants. Bonuses are commonly taking the form of two to three or even, in some cases, four months' rent free, for a year's lease, according to the Rent Commissioner. Bargains in heated apartments are attracting a sufficiently large number of suburban rent-payers into the city for the winter to make the movement noticeable to real-estate agents. The prospective coal strike seems to be pressing the tenant who stokes his hired furnace to accept the lure of reduced rent in apartments that are heated by soft coal."

A building program is going forward throughout the country, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "that would have been seriously handicapped in 1922 and 1923 by bonus payments to workers, a scarcity of material, and a shortage of skilled labor." In July, says the F. W. Dodge Corporation (New York) in its monthly review, contracts in the thirty-six Eastern States, which include about seven-eighths of the total construction volume of the country, amounted to $529,000,000. In only two previous months has this total ever been exceeded—April and June of this year. The increase over July of last year is 53 per cent. In a summary of the Dodge report, the Charlotte *Observer* says:

> "The July record included: $224,712,500 for residential buildings; $72,743,400 for public works and utilities; $67,165,900 for commercial buildings; $58,148,000 for industrial plants, and $57,572,000 for educational buildings.
>
> "July figures brought the year's total of construction started to date up to $3,189,173,800, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the first seven months of 1924.
>
> "July building contracts in the Southeastern States amounted to $87,701,800, the highest monthly total yet recorded for this district. The increase over June was 18 per cent.; over July of last year, 53 per cent. Construction started in the district during the past seven months has reached a total of $422,824,200, an increase of nearly 19 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1924.
>
> "The July record included: $36,390,600, or 42 per cent. of all construction, for residential buildings; $16,470,800, or 19 per cent. for public works and utilities; $11,563,800, or 13 per cent. for educational buildings; $10,322,500, or 12 per cent. for commercial buildings; and $4,988,700, or 6 per cent. for industrial buildings."

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago, there was a greater amount of construction, with greater financial outlays than last year, "from Ohio to Nebraska, and from Minnesota to Texas." That increased building operations, and the resulting improvement in the housing situation, are responsible for the recent downward trend in rents is the conclusion reached by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, after a survey of 225 cities. Says this Association: "The stabilization of rents, with a slight tendency downward, is doubtless the result of the disappearance of the housing shortage which followed the war."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

A GOLD-CURE FOR CHINA

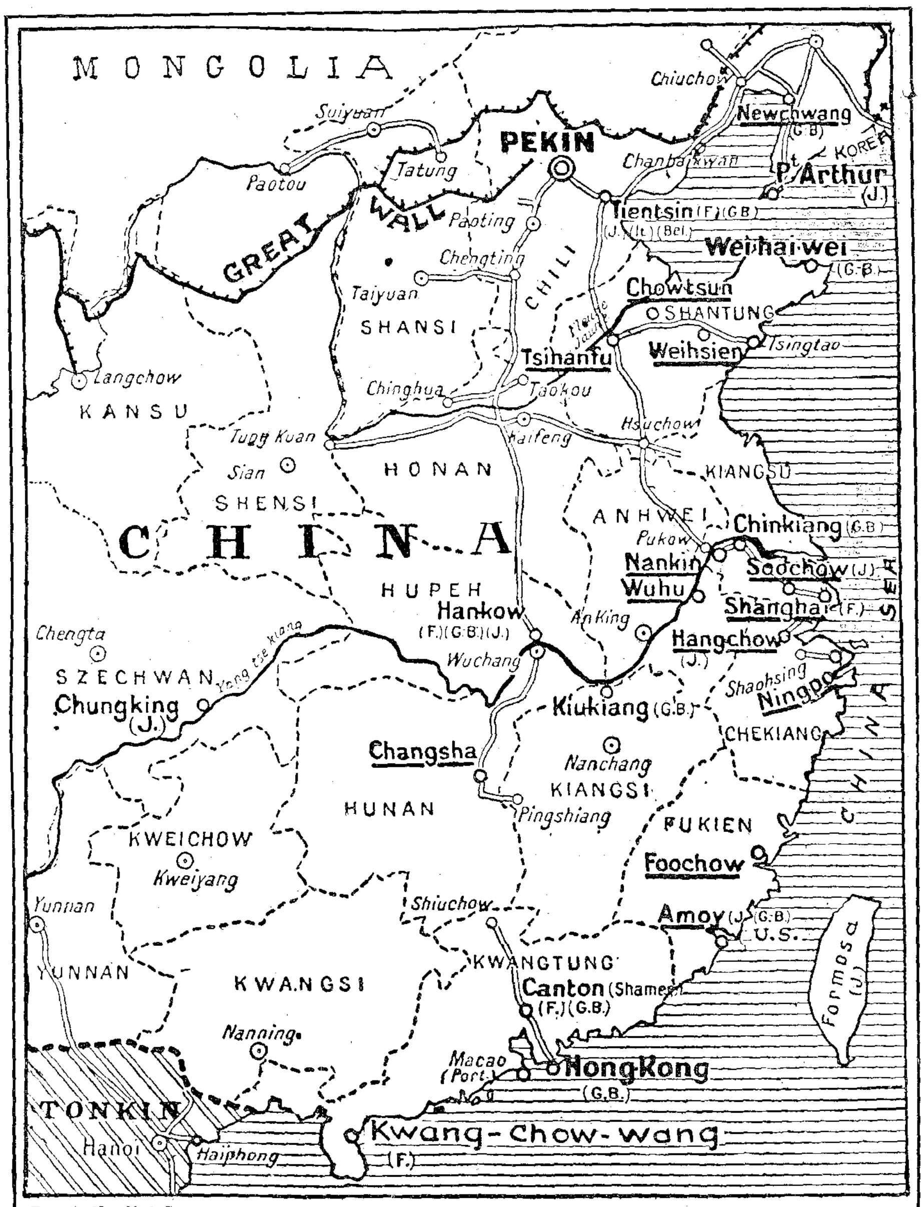
CHINA'S SPREE of revolution, banditry, rioting and disorder is to be ended, it seems, by the gold treatment, and the gold is to be found by raising China's tariff wall a little higher, if the plans favored by the Government at Washington work out successfully. Whatever others may think about it, the American press believe the plan a good one. The acceptance by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan of China's invitation to a customs conference at Peking next month are indication to the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* and other representative newspapers that "the Chinese outlook has become noticeably brighter." True, we are reminded by the Providence *Journal*, "it has taken three and a half years for the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal to ratify the treaty signed at Washington." But, points out the New York *Times*, "the day has arrived when the treaty Powers can proceed with whatever joint activity they deem necessary in order to help China out of her present troubles." Practical relief, this paper believes, "must come by way of a tariff conference."

"The main purpose of the October conference," explains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is to get for the Peking Government tariff increases sufficient to effect its financial rehabilitation. This would go far toward putting an end to the governmental confusion that has existed in China for more than a decade." The conference hopes to abolish the li-kin, or provincial taxes, and to accord to China a surtax increase of from 2½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. on certain imports, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*.

A victory for American diplomacy is seen by the majority of American papers in the ratification by France of the treaty and the calling of the conference at Peking. In fact, notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the tariff conference might have been postponed indefinitely but for the strong attitude assumed by the United States." The representatives of this Government will be John Van A. MacMurray, America's new Minister to China, and Silas Strawn, Chicago attorney and tariff expert.

"If a beginning is to be made to stabilize China, it must start with a revision of the customs duties," declares the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and we read on in *The World:*

> "Tariff revision is urgent, for upon it depends the vigor of the central Government. Since 1842 China has been restricted to a 5-per-cent. tariff. The schedule has several times been revised; the rate, never. Since these customs receipts have been mortgaged for indemnities and loans, the administration is in foreign hands. China, in brief, lacks even the shadow of fiscal independence; and one reason why the Peking Government is impotent is its financial starvation. A higher tariff will strengthen the central authorities, help liquidate the debt and benefit certain industries. Hand in hand with it should go abolition of the li-kin, or provincial imposts. These hinder all trade and give the military governors the chief revenues with which they defy Peking and the forces of law and order.
>
> "If there were no other reason for cooperative Western action it would lie in the unabated chaos of Chinese affairs. The authority of the central Government has been almost destroyed, and military governors rule the Provinces to suit themselves. The Peking Treasury is notoriously bankrupt. Enterprise throughout much of China is stifled, and capital has drained to the treaty ports as the only safe place of investment. River conservation has been neglected, with the result of dangerous floods; the weak rail system, only some 6,000 miles, is debt-burdened and deteriorating. Banditry has filled whole Provinces with a terrorism like that of the medieval condottieri. The opium evil thrives unchecked."


MONGOLIA
Suiyuan
Tatung
PEKIN
Paotou
GREAT WALL
Paoting
Chengting
Taiyuan
SHANSI
CHILI
Chiuchow
Newchwang (G.B.)
KOREA
Chanbaikwan
P. Arthur (J.)
Tientsin (F.)(G.B.) (J.)(It.)(Bel.)
Weihai-wei (G.B.)
Chowtsun
SHANTUNG
Weihsien
Tsingtao
Tsinanfu
Langchow
KANSU
Chinghua
Taokou
Kaifeng
Hsuchow
Tung Kuan
Sian
SHENSI
HONAN
KIANGSU
CHINA
ANHWEI
Pukow
Chinkiang (G.B.)
Nankin
Wuhu
Soochow (J.)
Shanghai (F.)
HUPEH
Hankow (F.)(G.B.)(J.)
Wuchang
An King
Hangchow (J.)
Chengtu
SZECHWAN
Yang tse Kiang
Chungking (J.)
Kiukiang (G.B.)
Shaohsing
Ningpo
CHEKIANG
Changsha
Nanchang
KIANGSI
Pingshiang
HUNAN
FUKIEN
Foochow
KWEICHOW
Kweiyang
Yunnan
Shiuchow
Amoy (J.)(G.B.) U.S.
Formosa (J.)
YUNNAN
KWANGSI
KWANGTUNG
Canton (Shameen) (F.)(G.B.)
Nanning
Macao (Port.)
HongKong (G.B.)
TONKIN
Hanoi
Haiphong
Kwang-Chow-wang (F.)
CHINA SEA

From the New York *Sun*

SHACKLES CHINA WOULD SHAKE OFF

The above map shows the leased territories and concessions taken from China by the various great Powers. The initials following the name of the town or territory indicate the Power that holds it, thus: B., Belgium; F., France; G. B., Great Britain; It., Italy; J., Japan; Port., Portugal; U. S., United States. Towns with a line drawn beneath are international concessions.

"China is tired of sympathy," asserts the Louisville *Post*. "What she wants is to be let alone to conduct her own affairs." Already, we read in Washington dispatches, China is making a beginning. She has just created a commission for the consideration of the financial reorganization of the country. Chief among its problems will be the balancing of the budget and the reorganization of national and local taxation.

"The United States has cleared the way through diplomatic channels for the Peking customs conference," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "but the path to success will require rough hewing." "Already the reluctant Powers are looking about for a monkey-wrench to throw into the machinery," asserts the St. Louis *Star*. For example, China owes Japan some $164,000,000, and Japan, says a Tokyo dispatch, "will insist at the conference on the prompt payment of this loan." "If Japan persists in this course, there is small prospect that the conference will succeed," thinks *The World*. Furthermore, we are told, Japan's demand will also breed controversy at the meeting by raising the question of the payment of loans made by British, American, and other interests. Still another obstacle is seen by *The Star*, which says, in an editorial headed, "Japan's Sincerity Questioned":

> "Japan wants the Peking Government to guarantee that there shall be no more boycotts against her goods. An impossible demand—but it serves as well as anything to provoke discussion while something more tangible can be worked up. No Government can make such a guaranty and keep it, and especially is it impossible for Peking to enter into such an undertaking sincerely. Japan knows this quite well. Therefore, she has an alternative demand—that China pay her debts immediately from the increased revenues she is to derive from the increased customs.
>
> "This proposal is as ridiculous as the first. Peking is asking the increased revenue in order that she may spread her authority. If paid over to Japan immediately upon its receipt this plan will be balked—as Japan very well knows."

"A discussion of foreign-debt problems would be most unfortunate," agrees the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which believes that "if the October conference is to be used merely as an agent for extracting money from a feeble Government, then it had much better not convene at all." "If success is to mark the coming negotiations," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "they must be confined to the matter at hand—tariff revision. The rehabilitation of the Chinese Government must be gradual, and revision of the tariff schedule is but a single step."

"The big fight at the conference," predicts the Washington *News*, "will be over China's desire to be left free, like any other nation, to fix its own tariff duties." In the opinion of the Newark *News:*

> "This constitutes one bit of flint in the powder magazine at Peking. China is going to claim that it must be allowed to make its own tariff schedules and that the Powers must keep their hands off. If this claim is stept on with iron heel, there is a chance for an explosion that may spread along a far-flung powder-line into Europe, Asia and America, touching capitals from Tokyo westward to Moscow, Berlin, Paris and Washington.
>
> "China owes money to many of these Powers. That is why they have controlled the collection and disbursement of the Chinese customs revenue ever since 1858, and that is why the majority of them do not want to give up that control now.
>
> "Great Britain, Japan and other Powers are afraid of admitting officially that China is right about tariff autonomy, for they see a train of powder running direct from it toward a pile of explosives known in diplomatic language as extraterritoriality. In plainer words, that means the right of foreigners not to be subject to the laws and the courts of China, but to have the right of trial in mixed courts or by their own consular representatives.
>
> "Then the powder-train runs to concessions under which forty-nine cities of China are practically ruled by foreigners, while Chinese pay the bulk of the taxes and have no representation.
>
> "Next in the danger-zone would be spheres of influence, where particular nations have special rights of trading. These nations are jealous of each other, and suspicious, too, despite their association under the Nine-Power Treaty.
>
> "The Powers want to safeguard against an explosion to protect themselves. But if they overdo the protection business, China may explode from spontaneous combustion. In that event, the fat of the Powers would be in the fire.
>
> "New national groupings might result from such an outbreak. The much-dreaded and long-predicted conflict between East and West might be precipitated. In order to avoid that and other possibilities of renewed warfare, that would not be confined in its effects to the East, and that would be costly in trade and in human life, some method must be found that will be acceptable to China and fair to the world at large. It is as vitally interesting to Americans as it is to China that the October conference be guided wisely in reaching its conclusions."

THE TOO-POPULAR DOLLAR BILL

THE DOLLAR IS A GREAT WORRY to Uncle Sam, just as it is to most private citizens, because it does not last long enough. The dollar bills are wearing out so quickly that the printing-machines can not keep up with the demand. The economizers in Washington tell us that the printing bills for turning out so much new paper money are becoming a real drain on the taxpayer. Last year, according to a writer for the New York *Times*, the Government made five new one-dollar bills for every man, woman, and child in the country, at a total expense of $4,000,000. A while ago, the Treasury experts begged us to use the big silver "cartwheel" dollars so as to save the wear and tear on the dollar bills. This campaign, according to all newspaper reports, was a flat failure. Now comes the appeal to use more two-dollar bills and fewer ones. We now have in circulation only 8 two-dollar bills for every 100 one-dollar bills. If we were to raise the proportion to 36 twos for each 100 ones, it would save the Government, if we may trust the mathematics of the *Times* writer, a round million dollars per annum. We are now using seven times as many dollar bills as we did seven years ago, and our population has not increased in any such proportion. An explanation is offered by the Indianapolis *Star:*

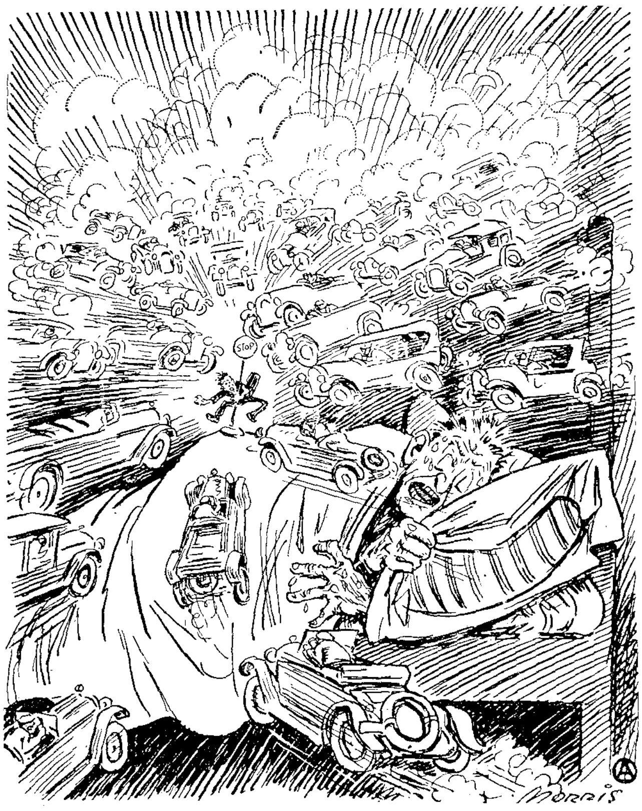
> "The war developed the cash-and-carry principle in merchandising, with more demand for ready cash. The automobile probably ranks as the most influential contributing factor toward a greater demand for dollar currency. The city motorist uses it in his dealings with the filling station, and the long-distance tourist must have it in the less populous districts, where he sometimes has difficulty in getting the larger bills changed. The increased population and the larger per capita earning capacity, with a more liberal margin of daily spending money, require more cash."

So people have acquired the habit of carrying a large number of ones, instead of fewer bills of higher denominations. The United States Bureau of Efficiency issues a public statement declaring that "the foolish superstition that the two-dollar bill is unlucky should be brushed aside in the interest of money efficiency." Everybody is asked to use the least possible number of bills in making change, in order to—

> "Decrease the bulk of currency to be carried in people's pockets.
>
> "Decrease the bulk of currency to be handled, carried and kept by change-makers and bank-cashiers; and also to decrease the chances of making mistakes.
>
> "Decrease the bulk of money to be manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and directly save the Government possibly one-fourth the cost of this manufacture."

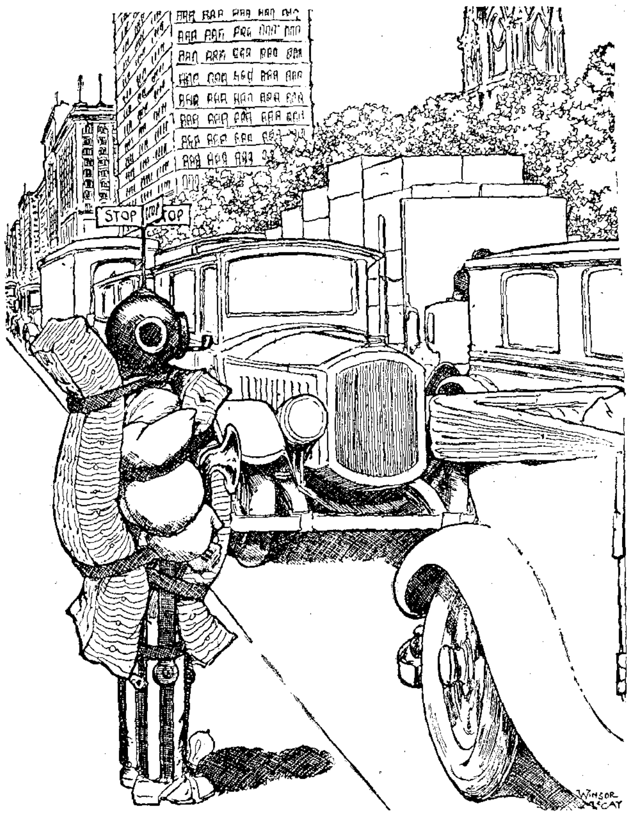
This appeal will probably fall on deaf ears, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. As an editorial in the Vanderbilt newspapers reminds us, a canvass recently made in New York City "among bank-cashiers, restaurants, railroad-stations and ticket agencies brought the unanimous verdict that the Government could not succeed in popularizing this currency." The Treasury, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "will discover that battling a superstition is as hard as conquering the bootlegger." The case against the two-dollar bill, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is simply that "people refuse to use them because they are not adapted to our price system, and do not fit in with our regular units of payment." The real reason for the unpopularity of the two-dollar bill, says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "is that there is such a close resemblance between the ones and twos now in circulation, that mistakes or fraud are easy with resulting short change to the victim." So *The American Banker* comes to the conclusion that while increased use of two-dollar bills would make things easier for the Treasury Department, it is more likely that in the end "the two-dollar bill will entirely disappear." And after all, concludes the Nashville *Banner:*

> "The people are entitled to have what they want. It may save expense to substitute two-dollar notes, but such a denomination will find a fretful public, and the substitution will, therefore, be a very bad arrangement."



HE DREAMS HE IS THE LAST PEDESTRIAN

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



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READY FOR HIS MORNING STROLL

—McCay in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

THE PEDESTRIAN'S FUTURE, AS CARTOONISTS SEE IT

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Just now the urban problem is how to hold down the hold up. —*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

The upshot of the latest Prohibition drive will be in liquor prices.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

During the war Henry Ford was a pacifist, but now he is a scrapper.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It's getting so in Chicago a murderer is considered insane unless he pleads insanity.—*Southern Lumberman.*

As we understand Andrews, he wants a force that will spill more liquor and fewer beans.—*Stamford Advocate.*

Mere exhaustion wouldn't make a woman give up the Channel swim if it were the social swim.—*New Britain Herald.*

Cheer up, you drys. Some day the bootleggers may have to drink the same kind of stuff they sell.—*Cleveland Press.*

Five babies are born every minute in the United States, and Henry Ford turns out at the same time a rattle for each one.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The Treasury Department is trying to find paper money that lasts longer. Sometimes the Treasury Department seems almost human.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"Bernard Shaw Asks $65,000 to Tell What He Knows."—*Headline.* This is said to be the highest price ever asked for a short story.—*Chicago Daily News.*

On one point we can count upon unwavering assistance from Europe and that is in holding our position as the chief creditor nation of the world.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Even if no automobile has ever butted a train off a track, we will say for them that they are always trying hard and never appear to be discouraged.—*Nashville Banner.*

Women stand fatigue as well as men, according to the tests at George Washington University. This has been the opinion for some time in strap-hanging circles.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Trouble with a frank debt talk is that the franc is too weak to talk much.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Trouble about evolution is that man has not evolved far enough.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Things never are as bad as they seem. Millions of Chicagoans never have killed anybody.—*Baltimore Sun.*

As a last desperate effort, Dawes might try going over the falls in a barrel.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Our guess is that Spanish cooperation in Morocco will consist largely in saying: "Atta boy."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Henry Ford has become a champion of dancing. Few men have done more to conserve our steps.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If European nations don't go to war until their debts are paid the world is in for a long period of peace.—*Toledo Blade.*

Too much of the world is run on the theory that you don't need road manners if you are a five-ton truck.—*Medford Mail Tribune.*

The New York musician who hid his money in his bass drum was evidently a believer in sound banking.—*Southern Lumberman.*

It is said that radio is still in its infancy. Which probably accounts for its bad behavior when you have company.—*American Legion Weekly.*

The constant clang of your hammer means that you will succeed. The constant clang of other hammers means that you have succeeded.—*Woodstock Sentinel-Review.*

Jack Dempsey offered no resistance when burglars entered his home; but, of course, Jack couldn't be expected to fight when there were no gate receipts.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, under the new régime, will retain office, but is to be "stript of all his powers." They must be grooming him for the Vice-Presidency.—*Life.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

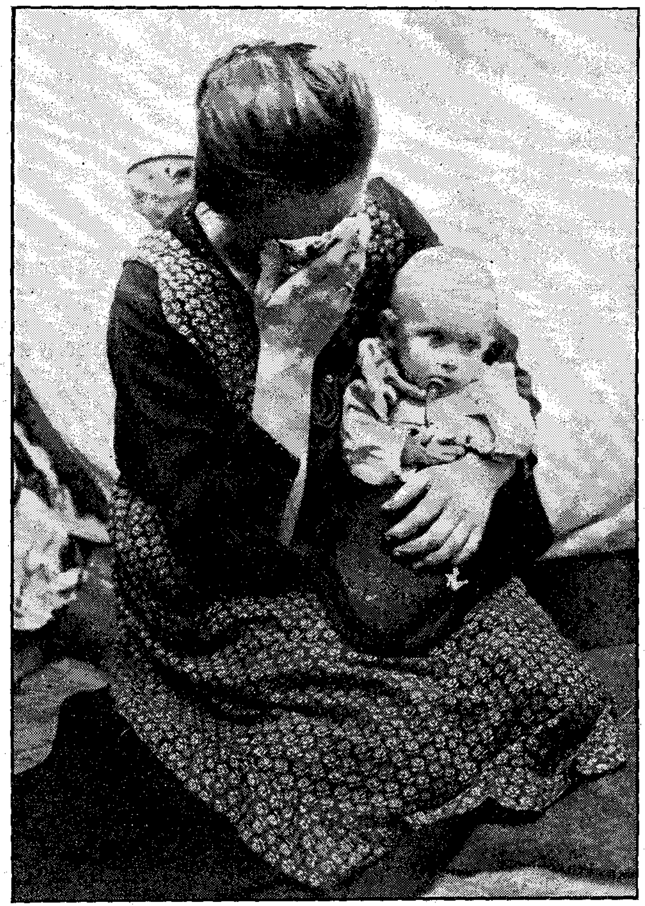
International Newsreel photograph

A FEW OF THE GERMAN KIDDIES EXPELLED FROM POLAND

Because their parents have refused to become Polish citizens. They are now being cared for by the Red Cross.

THE "WAR" BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND

"NO CANNON ROAR, and no machine-guns rattle, and yet there is war between Germany and Poland," says a European editor, characterizing the economic and political conflict which has recently broken out. We are told by the European papers that Polish-German relations, which have never been friendly, have assumed a particularly hostile tone since January 10, 1925, when, in keeping with the Treaty of Versailles, Poland ceased to be a most-favored nation with regard to Germany. This naturally meant for Poland, we are reminded, the loss of important economic privileges; hence the growth of the Polish ill-feeling toward Germany. Moreover, June 15 witnessed the termination of the agreement that had required Germany to buy every month 400,000 tons of coal and various minerals produced in Silesia from Poland, and, consequently, Germany refused to buy them any longer. This, as the German and Polish editors assert, means enormous losses to Poland which has no other market for these commodities than Germany. It is mainly these two facts, we are told by some German papers, that have provoked "the war"—that is to say, the forcible repatriation of the German "optants" from Poland. The term "optants," as it is used in the German press, means the Germans who have remained in Poland after the conclusion of the peace, but who have refused to become Polish citizens and who, therefore, lived there only as long as the Polish Government tolerated them. The same term is applied, conversely, to the Poles living in Germany on the same conditions. At the beginning of August, the Polish Government decreed the expulsion to Germany of thousands of such optants. Great indignation was aroused in Germany by this measure, and a similar measure was decreed in Berlin with regard to the Polish optants. The economic difficulties and the ill-feeling caused on both sides by this "war" are naturally enormous. The *Koelnische Zeitung* puts the blame for the whole conflict on Poland alone. It gives the following comment on the history of the "option" question:



International Newsreel photograph

A CLOSE-UP OF THE "OPTANT" TRAGEDY

"The option, that is to say, the choice of citizenship, is provided for in paragraph 6 of the 91st Chapter of the Peace Treaty. This paragraph reads: 'All persons who have profited by the right of option may move to the country whose citizens they have become within twelve months from the day of their decision.' The German interpretation of this thesis has been that persons who have chosen the citizenship of another country *are allowed*, but *not obliged*, to leave the country in which they are dwelling. The Polish thesis has been, to the contrary, that such persons 'are required to leave the country of which they are not citizens.'"

Ever since the conclusion of the peace, we are further told by this paper, Germany has been negotiating with Poland for the purpose of securing for its citizens, or optants, the right of remaining in that country. These negotiations, however, have resulted in no agreement. Finally, the League of Nations has appointed an arbiter (Duchman Kaecklerbeek), who has adopted the Polish point of view, and who has announced, according to the paper we have quoted, the following decision:

> "Both countries have been given the right of sending the optants to their respective motherlands after the expiration of a certain period. The German optants owning no land in Poland could be repatriated beginning August 1, 1925. The optants owning land in the fortified zone were to be repatriated beginning November 1, 1924. The rest of the optants were to be repatriated a year later."

This paper draws our attention further on to the fact that this decision of the League did not oblige the Polish and German Governments to expatriate the optants; it only gave them the right of expatriating them. Germany, it tells us, tried to negotiate again, but the Polish Government remained irreconcilable and took the measures that have resulted in the "war." The editor concludes this outline of the option question by saying:

> "Some of the Polish papers assert that the initiative in the expatriation of optants was taken by the German Government. We must declare most emphatically that this is an utterly false assertion. The Polish Government was the first to decree the expatriation of German optants, and it was only after a long lapse of time that the German Government also decreed measures which it deemed necessary with regard to the Polish optants. . . . This can be seen from the German and Polish official documents."

Commenting on the same question, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

> "The Reichstag has adopted a resolution by which it condemns the attitude of the Polish Government and in which it states that such a treatment of optants violating their inalienable human rights can not contribute to the cause of general peace. This resolution, against which only communists voted, can not fail to impress the Western World as well as Poland. For all the German people share the ideas and feelings expresst in it. 'The spirit which prevails among the Poles and which actuates such measures is not the spirit of conciliation; it is that of selfishness and hatred,' said Dr. Stresemann in his speech. Indeed, according to the speech of this Minister, the Poles did not confine themselves to acting in accordance with the formal, and harsh, decision of the League arbiter. They have gone further: they have applied the right given to them with a ruthless severity. It was a bitter thing to learn from Dr. Stresemann that the Poles have refused to exempt from the expulsion even the widows, the orphans, the old persons, and the invalids. . . . If the Poles do not consider themselves bound by the principles of humanity, they should at least understand that their policy, which is being systematically directed against that which is dear and sacred to the German, can not contribute to the establishment of real peace."

Optantenvermittlungsstelle
Provinzial Verein
vom Roten Kreuz

International Newsreel photograph

GERMAN REFUGEES FROM POLAND IN THE RED CROSS RELIEF CAMP

IS JUGO-SLAVIA ONE NATION AT LAST?

THE QUESTION whether the young Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes which was formed after the World War around little Serbia is going to retain its present form or will divide into two or even three States, has been discust from time to time in all the European papers. Indeed, we are told by some editors that the unity of the Kingdom has been seriously threatened by the Croats. They have considered themselves offended by the Serbs, who are numerically the strongest of the three amalgamated nations; they received no right of local self-government, no privilege of settling their own internal affairs, while their representatives in the Parliament formed but a minority, whose vote could never overweigh that of the Serb and pro-Serb majority. It is for this reason, we are told further, that the Croat Peasant party, led by Stephen Radich, has hitherto been an irreconcilable enemy of Mr. Pashich's Government, for it is this Mr. Pashich who has been the main supporter of Jugo-Slavia's centralized Constitution. At times, as we are told, Jugo-Slavia seemed in danger of revolts and secret plots starting in Croatia. Combined with various other internal as well as international difficulties, the Croat question was deemed to be one of the rocks that might cause the shipwreck of the whole Kingdom. Mr. L. Nemaroff, the Balkan correspondent of the *Posliednia Novosti*, tells us in his latest article that it is only now that the dispute between the two kindred peoples seems to be settled. He says:

> "The passing of the Croat Peasant party from the ranks of the extreme opposition into the ranks of the governmental majority, the understanding concluded between Mr. Pashich, the Prime Minister and the leader of the Serb Radicals, on the one hand, and Stephen Radich, on the other, and the formation of a coalition government comprising both the Pashichists and the Radichists—such are the latest and the most important events of Jugo-Slavia's political life. The official press of Belgrade considers these events the beginning of a 'new era' in the history of the Kingdom, in fact, as the beginning of the internal consolidation of the State and of the peaceful coexistence of all Slavonic peoples inhabiting Jugo-Slavia.
>
> "Whether it is really so or not is a question open to discussion. However, it must be recognized that it is one of the greatest

victories won by the aged Pashich in Balkan politics. He has forced the most dangerous enemy, the Serbian Centralism, that is to say, the Croat Peasant party and its leader Radich, to give up all its positions and strongholds, to withdraw all its claims, and to become the supporter of the Centralist policy in exchange for four insignificant ministerial portfolios!"

Now, as this correspondent goes on to say, Radich and his followers have pledged loyalty and support to the Constitution, against which they have been fighting all these years, to the throne which they did not want to recognize, and to all other institutions of the Jugo-Slav Kingdom. Thus, he tells us, the concessions they have made are enormous. As to Pashich, he has not sacrificed a single paragraph of his political program. The only concession he made was that of breaking friendly relations with Dr. Pribichevich's little group of irreconcilable Serbian Democrats, whose votes he had needed in order to control the majority in Parliament. Inasmuch as these chauvinistic Serbian Democrats could never be accepted as friends of Radich, Mr. Pashich preferred to sever relations with them and thus to win over to his side a stronger and infinitely more influential enemy. Farther on, we are told by this correspondent that such a sudden and unexpected change of policy could be expected only from a person like Radich. For, he says, Radich is probably the most versatile and inconstant politician in the world. There was a time when he pledged allegiance to the King. Then he reviled him. Ever since 1920, he and his followers boycotted the Parliament and indulged in secret plotting against the State. A year ago he went to Moscow, concluded there a secret alliance with the Russian Communists for the overthrow of the existing régime in Jugo-Slavia, and praised Lenin and Trotzky as the greatest statesmen in the world. Then, six months ago, he was arrested by the Jugo-Slav authorities along with some of his followers, and his whole party was practically placed on the basis of an illegal organization. It was during his confinement in prison, that he underwent the change of mind which has resulted in the conclusion of friendship with Pashich. All statements and all declarations by Radich, the correspondent tells us, must therefore be accepted with great caution. Then the correspondent adds:

> "But it is not Radich's change of mind that, after all, matters primarily. The main question is: Does the complete change of front achieved by the Croat Peasant party really promise the consolidation of Jugo-Slavia's peoples? Unfortunately, the information which I possess leads me to a negative answer. One may rather believe that Radich's new change will result only in his own political death as well as in the death of his party. . . .
>
> "In Croatia, not only Radich's enemies, but also many of his friends, maintain that the Peasant party has disowned the fundamental principles of its program. They state that the acceptance (by Radich) of the existing Constitution has been a great mistake, for this Constitution must be modified toward decentralization and even federalism. Only a few days ago the Congress of various political organizations and of peasant unions in Fagrel (the capital of Croatia) violently condemned Radich's new policy. . . .
>
> "A strong movement against Radich seems to be beginning in Croatia. This movement is headed by the adherents of Starchevichantzy, who comprise the bulk of the Croat intelligentsia. Hitherto, this group has been cooperating with Radich. Now, as their attitude has changed, one may believe that Radich is going to lose a considerable number of his followers.
>
> "Moreover, Radich's new policy has provoked dissatisfaction and fermentation in Slovenia and Bosnia. Radich's former friends, the Catholic Clericals of Slovenia and the Mohammedans of Bosnia, are now his enemies. Especially strong is the dissatisfaction of the Slovene Clericals, for Radich has now begun to demand a campaign against Rome!"

All this leads the correspondent to assert that, tho Mr. Pashich's victory has for a time restored peace and tranquillity in Jugo-Slavia, the future is somewhat doubtful and the country is still fated to pass through a number of important internal troubles.

NEW GROWLS FROM THE RUSSIAN BEAR

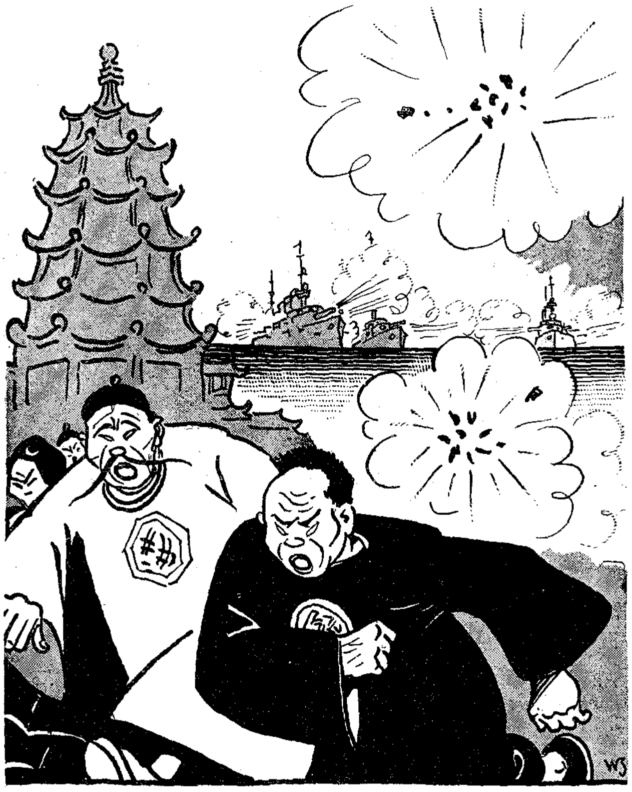
AMONG THE CAPITALISTIC STATES of the world, "competition and antagonism are growing," and no conferences will succeed in establishing anything like a lasting and reliable balance of power—such is the idea underlying a series of editorials devoted by the Moscow *Isviestia* to the present situation in world politics. The main competitors, this paper asserts, are no longer France and Germany, for Franco-German affairs long ago became merely a provincial European question. These main competitors are Great Britain on the one hand and the United States of America on the other. Japan is also a competitor, tho a minor one. And these Powers, struggling against one another, we are told further, are opposed morally, if not physically, by Soviet Russia, exponent of the non-capitalist principle. Competition among these main capitalistic Powers is going on all over the world. But, the paper says, the chief battle-field, on which a very important conflict is raging, is China. The victory in China will mean the victory in Asia at large and in the Pacific Ocean. That America's political and economic weight is growing with every year, says the paper, can not be doubted. "The data published recently by the British Cabinet," we read further, "bespeaks a passive balance of England's foreign trade and a decrease in her commercial turnover. Even in the realm of commercial navigation, which has hitherto been one of England's trump cards, the competition of the United States makes itself felt more and more. The output of America's powerful industrial machinery has far outgrown the possibilities of the domestic market. With an ever-growing convincingness, this leads the American Administration toward a more active policy in international affairs." The editorial runs on:

> "Thanks to its powerful economic machinery, America can afford to choose other world policies than those forced upon England; it can disguise its aggressive tendencies under the mask of pacifism; it can even pose as the friend of colonial peoples so as to uproot thereby its competitors entrenched there. . . .
>
> "The American policies assume more and more a form which can be described as aggressive pacifism. As in the case of the Dawes plan, it strengthens by peaceful methods its economic and political influence. With an increasing vigor the American Government insists on the payment of the Allied debts, and naturally this also contributes to its economic preponderance. America tries to enter upon closer relations with Britain's self-governing Dominions so as to prepare thereby an eventual dismemberment of the British Empire. Thus, slowly but systematically, the United States is laying the foundation for, and enlarging the scope of, its political influence all over the world. In the Far East, America pursues the same policy: it tries to establish its economic, military and naval preponderance, and by means of pacifist and humanitarian declarations it undermines the position of its competitors and 'friends' so as to strengthen its own position."

Further on, we are told that in spite of all assurances to the contrary, England understands that America's Far Eastern policy is directed primarily against her. Hence, contends the paper, England's irreconcilable attitude in Chinese affairs, her insistence upon the application of military strength and of rigorous measures, and her desire to preserve in force the treaties with China which gave to England greater privileges than to any other country. Accordingly—

> "At the sight of this new monster, America, the terror-stricken English have begun to rush around in search of assistance and have come across Japan, the ally whom they betrayed not long ago. It is true, however, that this new Anglo-Japanese friendship is spoken of only in the English press, and it can hardly be expected that the cautious Japanese Government will let the British dupe it as easily as that."

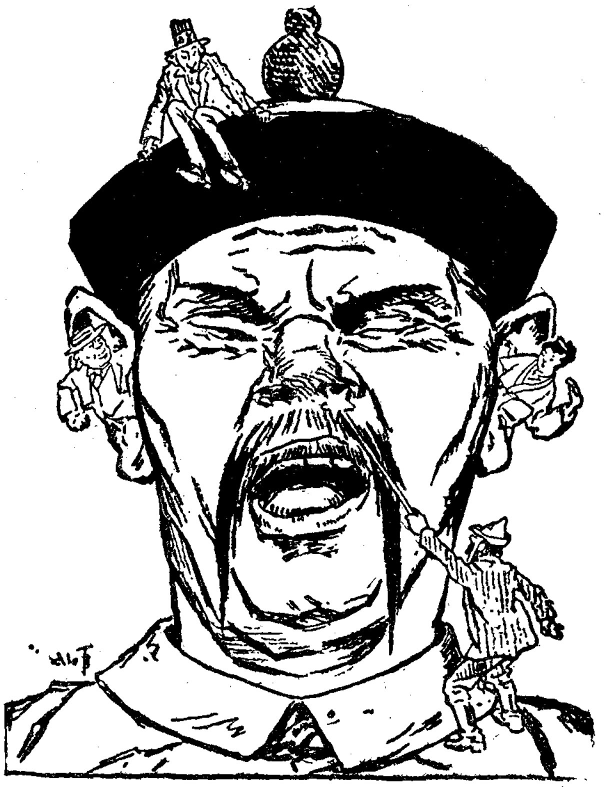
In any case, asserts the *Isviestia*, the antagonism between America and England over Chinese affairs is growing and can not cease to grow. The third Power feared in the Far East by England, we are told further, is Soviet Russia, which preaches



INTERVENTION IN CHINA

"Don't worry, dear Wang Chung, it is the dear foreign powers—Japan, England and America. They consider we lack culture and so are bringing us theirs!"

—*Dorfbarbier* (Berlin).



A-CHOO!

THE PARASITES (American, English and Japanese): "If the Russian keeps on tickling his nose he'll cause an explosion, and then what will happen to us?"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AS THE GERMANS SEE THE CHINESE SITUATION

complete independence for China and which, unlike America, sincerely wants China to become a strong and self-supporting national State. Hence England's active policy against Soviet Russia. We read:

> "Through various channels the extreme British conservatives exert a strong pressure upon the ruling classes in France, who are prevailed upon to cooperate with them in their anti-Soviet activities. They point out to the French Government that a blow should be dealt at that source of all colonial troubles, Soviet Russia. They believe they will succeed in reestablishing the blockade of Soviet Russia, in sending the British fleet to the Baltic and Black seas, and in persuading France to make Poland and Czecho-Slovakia blockade Russia on land. These conservative extremists think they can persuade Esthonia, Latvia, and Roumania to side with them. It is true that this has proved to be an ill-founded hope, for mutual enmities dividing the Balkan States among themselves and separating them from Poland are now growing in violence. Moreover, Britain's laboring classes are beginning to oppose the Government's active moves aimed at the Soviets. . . . Yet, the energetic activities of the ruling British conservatives cover most of the countries in which Britain is interested.
>
> "Thus, the bitter anti-Soviet campaign which is being carried on in the German press in connection with the trial of German students in Soviet Russia is, of course, one of the symptoms of Britain's enormous influence over Germany's moderate bourgeois parties. Wherever England finds an ally on the continent she always tries to squeeze the maximum of profit out of him. It is in this way that England is now exploiting bourgeois Germany."

Yet the *Isviestia* believes that Soviet Russia will emerge victorious from all the difficulties that are being prepared for her by England. And it thinks that England's position is getting more and more difficult, as England is caught between two forces—on the one hand capitalistic America and on the other hand communistic Soviet Russia, whose strength lies in the support given to it by the working masses of the world.

WAR-CLOUDS OVERHANGING THE TACNA-ARICA PLEBISCITE

WAR-LIKE TALK, unveiled threats, constant bickering and an unexpected recrudescence of hostility are said to mark the already strained relations between Peru and Chile as a result of the arbitral award handed down by President Coolidge, ordering a plebiscite to be held on the ultimate fate of the territories of Tacna and Arica, held in bondage by Chile after her victorious war of 1882 against Peru and her ally, Bolivia.

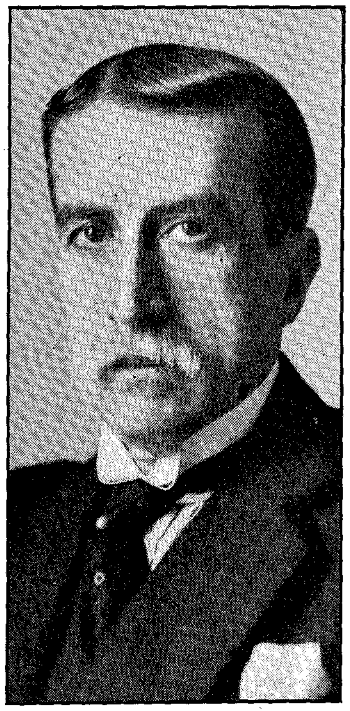
While the commission designed to supervise the plebiscite is sitting at Arica, with General Pershing presiding, Peruvian, Bolivian and Chilean editors unite in declaring that there is little hope of a definite settlement, since public opinion in Peru is not prepared to receive the verdict calmly if it turns against Peru, and everything tends to indicate that it will. A direct charge that Peru is preparing for the outbreak of hostilities if the plebiscite goes against her, is made by *El Mercurio*, of Santiago, Chile, which says very firmly:

> "Several radio stations have intercepted Peruvian messages referring to movements of Peruvian forces. It became known to-day that Peruvian war transports landed a regiment near the border, returning north at full speed to bring reenforcements. Peru has decreed the building of strategic roads leading from her concentration point of Locumba to Tomasiri, a small village facing the Tacna border. While the reason given for the Peruvian concentration is the return of the Tarata district by Chile, in agreement with Mr. Coolidge's verdict, the fact is that this meeting of Peruvian forces is occurring very far from Tarata, and dangerously close to Tacna. These bellicose preparations are especially disquieting, since President Leguia of Peru is openly advocating the furtherance of the idea of revenge should the plebiscite turn against Peru."

President Leguia has been reported as calling for strong measures, and *La Prensa*, of Lima, quotes him as saying in a public address:

> "The people of Peru must know that there is no sacrifice I would not make, no danger I would not confront, nothing that could deter me from reconquering the provinces of Tacna and Arica for my country."

Not content with this declaration, he addrest a telegram to a Peruvian Patriotic Society, the terms of which found their way into the Chilean press, causing the gravest concern to all advocates of a sincere rapprochement between the two countries. In that telegram he said:



PRESIDENT LEGUIA
OF PERU
Who declares, "There is no sacrifice I would not make, no danger I would not confront, nothing that could deter me from reconquering Tacna and Arica for my country"

> "If Chile wins through fraud, Peru's defeat would be a splendid argument on our side, for it would immediately be hailed as a rallying banner by a people who, having in vain asked for justice without obtaining it, would resolve to take it by their own hands."

Las Ultimas Noticias, as well as *La Nacion*, of Santiago de Chile, shows the deepest concern over the course of events, agreeing that Peru will never abide honestly by the plebiscite decision. The former says editorially:

> "For nearly forty years, successive Peruvian Governments misled their people into believing a plebiscite was forever impossible. Forced by unexpected circumstances to accept one, the Peruvian Government now grudgingly consents to participate in it, with the implicit reservation that war preparations will continue if the plebiscite should turn against Peru. Peru has taken to the plebiscite as a painful ceremony, which she will not respect. She is organizing to-day to repudiate its findings, by intrigue first, then by force."

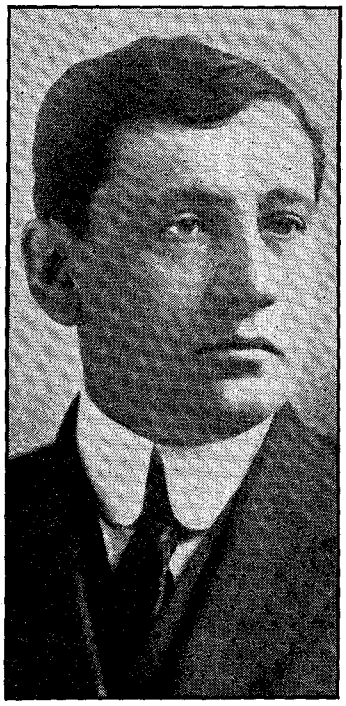
Commenting upon the rumors of impending trouble, President Alessandri of Chile says optimistically:

> "I have fought strenuously to bring our differences to an end. The people of Chile harbor no ill-feeling toward the people of Peru. They are anxious to renew the cordial relations that marked the first years of independence from Spain."

Chile is so sure that the plebiscite will decide in her favor that she is preparing to pay the 10,000,000 pesos indemnity accruing to the country definitely abdicating her rights to the territories in dispute. The first million is to be paid within ten days after the announcement of the plebiscite, and silver coins are held in readiness, and the million pesos, weighing twenty-five tons, are already packed for shipment. However, several trying incidents have occurred, among them the refusal by Chilean police to allow the landing in Arica of Colonel Ordoñez, Peruvian boundary Commissioner, and a sharp comment between the Chilean and Peruvian representatives throughout the entire world. Respect for the arbitrator is the only reason forcing the Chileans to exercise restraint in commenting upon the "offensive sentiments" exprest by the President of Peru, says the Chilean Foreign Minister, according to Santiago press dispatches, tho *Variedades*, of Lima, Peru, says quite optimistically:

> "Chile knows she has not a chance to win unless she puts in practise some of the tricks usually employed so successfully by her politicians, among whom President Alessandri must be included, tho we recognize in him a broader vision than in his colleagues.
>
> "If the Chilean leaders possest a lofty ideal of their country's future, and considered the gravity of the crisis through which the two countries are passing, we could still see an unexpected turn in the final settlement, confirming our hopes of a fair solution."

But in spite of these peaceful words, the Peruvian people seem to distrust the outcome of the plebiscite, and do not stand ready to disarm, either morally or materially, says *La Reforma*, of La Paz, Bolivia, which feels that owing to censorship, Peruvian opinion can not get a hearing abroad. It then adds:



PRESIDENT ALESSANDRI
OF CHILE
Who finds his people "harboring no ill-feeling toward the people of Peru," but "anxious to renew the cordial relations that marked the first years of independence from Spain."

> "If favorable to Chile, the plebiscite will not be final, and it will probably increase the unrest threatening this part of the Continent since 1882. The certainty of an armed conflict will hang ominously forever over Chile and Peru.
>
> "When, after a few years, Chile's population increases, she will be forced to seek new fields of expansion, since she is not an agricultural country, and possesses no raw materials to convert her into an industrial country. By reason or by force she will, therefore, seek to expand into Bolivia. It is doubtful whether she would wage war on us, times having changed since 1882, and the risks are too great. All of which goes to show that Chile will seek to win our friendship against Peru. Having nothing to gain by such a combination, we must, however, be ever prepared to claim our due—an outlet to the sea. Otherwise our 'partnership' would be that of a wolf and a lamb."

That further trouble is brewing is manifested by a semiofficial statement made by *El Diario*, also of La Paz, Bolivia, in which the neutral and apparently indifferent attitude of Bolivia regarding the plebiscite is highly praised, the countries now endeavoring to reach a settlement having refused to let Bolivia have a say in the matter, tho she had rights and interests to protect, and it also says:

> "We remain to-day in a neutral expectancy, curiously watching the provisional solution of this dispute, which will never be definitely settled until Bolivia's case is heard and the justice of her claim to a door to the sea fully recognized by all."

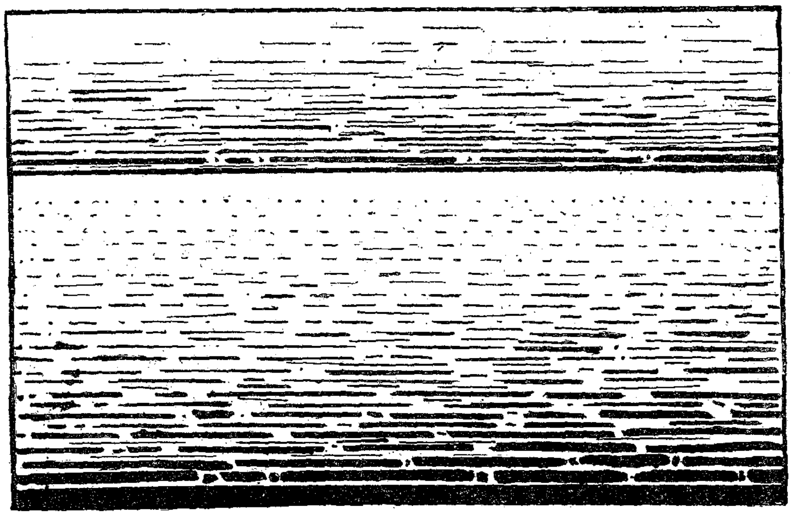
A prominent Bolivian, interviewed by a correspondent of *El Mercurio*, of Chile, says also what appears to be the current opinion prevailing in Bolivia:

> "Bolivia has made up her mind on this matter. She must by right or might possess a port on the Pacific. Chile is a country devoid of any great natural riches, if we leave aside the nitrate fields, whose output is now rapidly dwindling because of the overproduction of synthetic nitrates. Bolivia, on the other hand, is expanding and enriching herself rapidly. She will soon occupy the dominant position that Chile now has. If the right of conquest is invalidated now, as it probably is, no argument exists against the right to reconquer."

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

HOW TO REST

TO DO SOMETHING ELSE is not the way to rest, according to Jean des Vignes Rouges, who writes on "The Art of Resting," in *L'Education Physique* (Paris). That is only "getting tired a different way." Real rest is actual repose, physical and mental, and involves three elements, we are told—lying down, solitude, and the control of the attention. Without these three things, Mr. Vignes Rouges tells us, we can not actually rest, for rest means withdrawal from all that can stimulate the mind and attract the attention. Incidentally, he introduces us to a diagram, or schematic picture, which he has found by experiment to lead to a reposeful sensation in those who gaze at it steadily. We read:



From *L'Education Physique* (Paris)

LOOK AT THIS AND REST!

Such a combination of irregular horizontal lines, suggesting a calm sea, is eminently conducive to repose, according to a French authority.

"To know how to rest! It must be very difficult, if we are to judge from certain restless souls—the hurrying men of affairs, the athletes feverish with desire for glory, the intellectuals who kill themselves in its pursuit. All these folk who run after fortune, notoriety or pleasure are unable to stop; they themselves acknowledge and deplore it. Nevertheless, they 'go to the limit'—that is to say, to the end of their bodily resources.

"Do not imitate them. Keep at equal distance from idleness and overwork; learn to husband your strength.

"Rest—it has been often proved—is necessary to the organism; it is the period during which our cells are recharged with energy. With what physiological phenomena is it accompanied? We do not know exactly, but everything takes place as if our body were a reservoir of nervous fluid, emptied momentarily by effort and filled again by rest. If we knew how to alternate wisely the periods of work and repose, we should be capable of a greater total expenditure. This is why it may be justly said that the art of life is the art of resting.

"How do we rest? 'By amusing ourselves,' some say; and after a day of work or care, they run to the theater, to the ballroom, to the café, or to society. Is this really the best way to rest?

"I think not; we should not act as if the different parts of our nervous system were completely independent. Doubtless, when we laugh, at the theater, it is not exactly the same chain of neurons that are traversed by the nervous flow as when we work at the office; but one is fatigued in the same way as the other. The young people who, after putting tension on their nerves all the week by brain-work, think they are relieving it by playing football on Sunday are deceiving themselves badly; they simply add one fatigue to another.

"Of course, a set of well-regulated physical exercises, alternating with rest-periods and done in the open air with a special costume, is an excellent thing after a day or a week of labor; but it must be performed with measure and intelligence.

"In reality, if we wish to apply in our lives the wise principles of economy, it is necessary, in the program of our working day, to reserve intervals of complete rest. Under what conditions?

"1. The extended position. It favors the relaxation of the muscles, rests the heart, modifies the position of certain viscera. Instinct guides us to it, and we must assume it, even for only a few minutes, if we wish to interrupt the tension of our nervous system.

"The private secretary of one of our statesmen whose activity and longevity are astonishing, has told me that when his patron was a minister of state, he had a reclining chair in his office, behind a screen, and from time to time, between one visitor and another, he stretched himself upon it. Thus this old man of seventy-eight could endure a working period of considerable length.

"2. Solitude. The contact with our fellows is a source of fatigue that we do not always suspect. Nevertheless, social life is at the bottom of our most exhausting emotions. When we come into relations with any one, numerous tendencies awake in us—we wish to dominate, to please, to excel, to love, to hate, to defend ourselves, to learn, to teach, etc. By constantly meeting others, we become conscious of our weaknesses and our misfortunes, for we are all more or less 'misunderstood'; society has not done us justice. We can not help realizing it with despite when we talk with a rich fool who is a 'bigger man' than we are!"

Just the effort of social adaptation is sometimes very painful, Mr. Vignes Rouges reminds us. Janet, the French psychologist, discusses the "tiresome" persons with whom the most ordinary conversation becomes exhausting and who often by their presence alone fatigue us. With these antipathetic ones we adopt instinctively a mental attitude of defense, of hostility; they are the "uninteresting" people to whom we "have nothing to say"; the timid ones whose "words must be torn from their mouths"; the inert, who require constant stirring up—and scores of others. Relations with all these folk bring about a loss of nervous energy. He proceeds:

"Solitude suppresses these causes of fatigue. As social excitation ceases, our tendencies grow calmer and become dull. Hope, desire, regret, competition, dislike, anger, hate, love—all these things pass into the peace of the spirit.

"This is why a 'retreat,' a season of solitude, has always been advocated by all religions as a means of spiritual improvement. There are houses of rest whose rules are as absolute as those of a convent. Life there is so organized that the hours of solitude are scrupulously respected.

"3. Control of the Attention. But what shall we think of in our solitude? Not of our cares, our loves or hates, our ambitions, our deceptions—if we do not wish to get more tired still. We should practise the control of our thoughts, so that we may dwell only upon ideas that may be useful to us in this condition.

"One good method of forcing the mind to put itself in the proper mood during rest is to gaze at a picture representing a vast landscape, preferably a plain, a lake or the sea in a calm.

"If you have no such picture, draw a plan like that shown above, whose efficacy may be explained as follows:

"When we study the symbolism of lines, we see that vertical ascending lines express the ideas of life, of strength: growing plants, rising flames, spouting water, mounting steam, climbing men—all present themselves to us in nature, under the aspect of masses arranged in a vertical ascending direction, so that a long-continued association of ideas has connected, in our subconsciousness, the vertical line with images of action and effort.

"On the contrary, all that falls and dies, all that recalls defeat, melancholy, grief, follows a descending line—the fall of leaves, the crumbling of ruins, the drooping of the conquered man, etc.

"Always, by the same phenomenon of association, provoked by analogy with the spectacles of nature, horizontal lines signify rest, calm, tranquillity, sleep, the absence of strife.

"It may be understood, then, how the repeated sight of horizontal lines may finally create in us the sensations of repose. Landscapes that show a vast extent of plain or sea are considered as calming, just because they contain an infinity of horizontal lines.

"Relying on these facts, I have sought to assemble a combination of horizontal lines capable of exciting restful sensations. I have chosen a rectangle. Experimenters have determined that the rectangle considered most harmonious in its proportions by the immense majority of persons is that whose height is ⅝ of its length.

"I have not filled this rectangle with regular horizontal lines, for the eye tends instinctively to follow from end to end the lines presented to it. Now the image of continued parallel lines provokes a slightly disagreeable feeling which is utilized in certain cases to bring on the hypnotic sleep.

"After trying the experiment on several persons, I was led to believe that interrupted horizontal lines of different sizes, arranged as indicated in the figure, were adapted to suggest the sensation of repose in a certain degree.

"Is it necessary to say that it is not sufficient simply to glance at these lines to feel at once fresh and rested? Evidently the suggestive effect of such a proceeding would take place only by a miracle. It is necessary, by a sufficiently prolonged contemplation, to allow the associations of images with feelings the time to form.

"Make, then, a 'picture' of this kind, of sufficiently large dimensions; and when the effervescence of your spirits is difficult to calm, regard it; force yourself to see the horizontal lines, to observe them in detail, to evoke in your imagination a blue sky and a calm sea, and dream long and vaguely—go to sleep if you can for five minutes. After your rest, when your nervous accumulators are well recharged, rise joyously, do your 'daily dozen,' and set forth again with a light heart for the strife and the labor that await you."

A MACHINE TO DESCRIBE OUR FUTURE CHILDREN— Machines have been designed to determine mechanically for parents what the inherited traits of their children will be. This latest innovation in the field of genetics is announced in the annual report of the Chicago municipal court's psychopathic division, we are told by Owen D. Scott of the Consolidated Press Association, Chicago. He says:

"Guess-work, the report emphasizes, plays no part in heredity. Characteristics of parents in all of their intricate multiplicity are passed on to children with mathematical precision. What the psychopathic division of the municipal court has done is to start determining by machine what the result in children will be from the crossing of parental traits. One machine, given the outstanding characteristics of the parents, determines what the heritage pattern of the offspring might be. A second machine shows how children of dissimilar parents will average in the traits that they develop. Both involve complicated mathematical determinations. Inheritance follows definite unchangeable lines. Should parents be alike in all except one characteristic, one-quarter of the children would resemble the father, one-quarter the mother, and half of them will resemble the combined traits of the father and mother. But characteristics vary so widely and run back through so many generations that inheritance becomes a vastly complicated mathematical problem. The psychopathic laboratory of the municipal court, established by Chief Justice Harry Olsen is particularly determining the inheritability of criminal traits, and for that purpose its machines are used. The laboratory has found, as eugenics teaches, that bad strains in families carry through generations with the same tenacity that good strains do, cropping out from time to time with regularity."

NO CANCER GERM, SAYS GERMAN EXPERT

DR. LUDWIG M. WOLFF, the German cancer specialist and research worker, who is at present in Paris, according to a statement in an interview with the Paris correspondent of Science Service, has been left quite cold by newspaper reports on the English cancer discoveries, and the German counter-claims to have made the same discoveries some time before. On this part of the controversy, says the Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), he refused to make any statement for publication beyond stating that it was an indubitable fact, whether the English workers knew it or not, that the results so sensationally trumpeted by the press had in fact been obtained in Germany some time before. He went on:

"But this is really of no importance at all, for, while these 'discoveries' have an undoubted scientific interest, they do not bring us an inch nearer the solution of the cancer problem.

"They aim at finding and isolating the cancer germ. That is to say, they aim at finding something which simply does not exist. There is no such thing as a cancer germ. There can be none. How do I know that? Very simply.

"Just think for a moment. We know many diseases that are caused by germs: tuberculosis, malaria, a whole series of affections of the skin, and so on. But these attack man at all ages. Bacilli take no account of age; they will attack an infant or a youth as readily as a mature or an old man. As you know, cancer is quite different; it never attacks any one under the age of thirty and extremely seldom under the age of forty.

"What does this mean? It means first that the cause of cancer is not a bacillus, tho it is, of course, possible that the cancer condition encourages the propagation of a certain kind of bacillus, which would, however, be a symptom and not a cause of the disease. It means, secondly, that cancer is probably caused by some change, perhaps a chemical change, which the human body undergoes in the course of years.

"The last report of the Middlesex Hospital in London supports this view by recording the significant fact that cases of cancer there have been known to recover spontaneously. It is on this and similar facts that Prof. Barton Scammell, the president of the Radium Institute at Dover, England, bases his idea, for which there is a good deal to be said, that owing to certain defects in the diet and the preparation of modern food, the civilized human being of to-day suffers from lack of potassium in the body, and that this is one of the factors, if not the main factor, in the occurrence of cancer. It is, of course, a well-known fact that the primitive races do not suffer from cancer.

"The Dover idea of treatment involves the use of radio-phosphate of potash. This oxidizes the blood and prevents an excess of calcium, that usual phenomenon of middle age, just about the time when cancer begins to rear its head. The solutions of the radio-active alkali tend to clear out of the body the calcium accumulations.

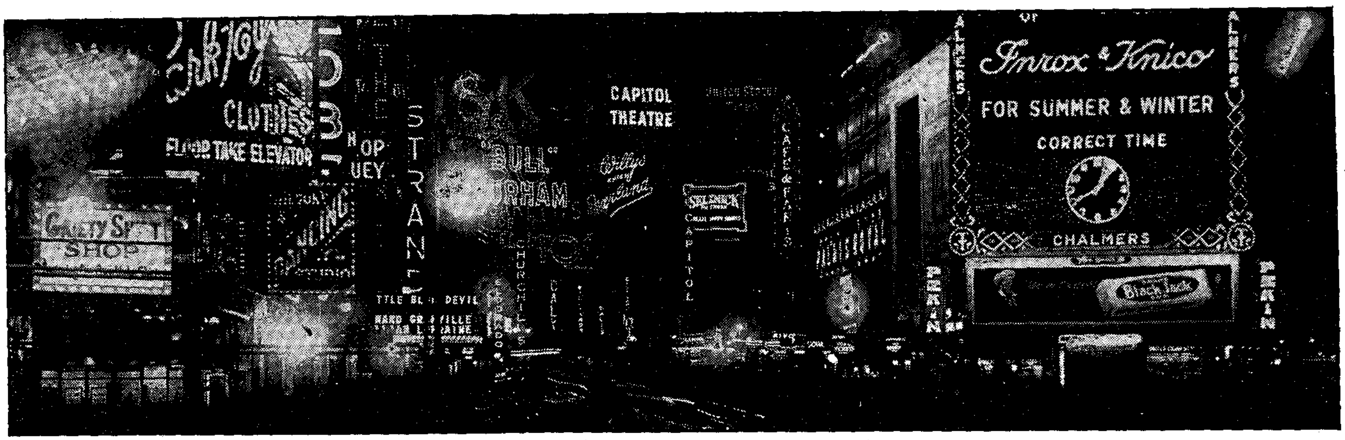
"While the treatment and the avenue of research on which my own work and that of those with whom I am associated is based, starts from the same general conception as that of the Dover workers, we adopt somewhat different methods.

"The root idea of our work is this: cancer in the first place is not a single, separate disease, but the generic name given to a series of diseases with a family resemblance and with a common origin. That origin is not a bacillus, but some alteration in the inner secretions. The way to fight it is therefore to restore these secretions to their normal state. Exhaustive tests have shown that a carefully regulated use of X-rays has the effect of stimulating the secretions in such a way that they recover their normal balance and chemical composition.

"The use of X-rays for cancer is, of course, no new idea. Professor Wintz, of Erlangen, has practised it for years. But his is an intensive use of the rays which, we have found, tends to destroy the secretion glands rather than to restore them to their healthy texture and function.

"At the beginning of last week, the new X-ray Institute, under the direction of Dr. Manfred Fraenkel, was inaugurated with the special end in view of making the closest study of the reaction of X-rays on cancer; this, by the way, is almost wholly a female institution, with women doctors who all have long special experience with women cancer patients, and especially cases in the breast and the abdomen.

"I think a great deal can be expected of this work. But let me lay the greatest possible emphasis on the fact that to cure cancer with X-rays, it is essential to administer the rays in an



Photograph by Brown Brothers

SOME OF THE MILLION LIGHTS THAT BURN NIGHTLY IN BROADWAY'S ELECTRIC SIGNS

extremely careful manner. The chemical changes in the blood produced by X-rays must be studied constantly during the treatment of a case, for that affords the only reliable test of the progress or value of the treatment. A special section of the Institute, the 'serological section' has been created for this particular purpose.

"Our experience has, I can state definitely, given us the most solid grounds for the conviction that it is on the lines of X-ray or of radium ray treatments that the cure of cancer, and even probably the prevention of cancer—which is perhaps even more important—is to be sought, and not in a sensational chase after bacilli that, at best, are only secondary manifestations of the disease."

THE ECONOMICS OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY

BROADWAY BURNS A MILLION ELECTRIC LAMPS in its great advertising section—an aggregation of lights, we are told, not duplicated anywhere else in the world. They give out 25 million candle-power and cost many million dollars to install. The rental value of some of the roofs in this section exceeds that of the whole building below. That such a "white way" has a psychological effect that is beneficial on those who live near it is asserted by Arthur Williams, vice-president of the New York Edison Company. In an address given to the public through broadcasting station WJZ, New York, and also distributed as a press bulletin, he gives the following historical and descriptive sketch of the modern electric-sign development in this city. We read:

"Thirty years ago New Yorkers were pleasantly surprized one night when the first large electric sign, erected on the present site of the Flatiron Building at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, flashed its message upon their attention—'Manhattan Beach Swept by Ocean Breezes.' No one—not even the designers, the architects or the owners of this first sign—could have foreseen the Great White Way, the living 'Avenue of Light,' the largest and most effective thing of its kind, and so appropriately in keeping with this great city.

"To-day no complete book of travel is without reference to the man-made aurora of light which blazes forth each night over the mid-town section centering on Broadway. Probably no visitor ever leaves Manhattan without seeing this spectacle. Few New Yorkers can walk along Broadway at night without marveling at this wonder of the century or noting every new message written against the sky, every new color scheme, every new sign-creation of the artist, architect, engineer, and advertising man.

"No record exists of the exact number of lamps in the first sign, but it is estimated that there were approximately two hundred. To-day there are more than a million lamps in the signs on Broadway alone, with hundreds of thousands additional on streets to the east and west of Broadway. The cost of the first sign was less than two hundred dollars. To-day many millions of dollars are invested in the construction of electric signs and in the rental of the roofs or the fronts of the buildings upon which they appear, and the designing of signs has become a profession comparable with that of the architect, artist, or engineer. Competent engineers estimate the aggregate candle-power meeting one's vision at this point to be fully 25 millions. There is, of course, no such aggregate of light anywhere else in the world. Were one viewing the earth from some distant planet—Mars, perhaps—this would undoubtedly be the first spot upon which his eye would rest, and he would, no doubt, wonder whether we were not trying to signal Mars as we have often wondered whether Mars was not trying to signal us.

"It will perhaps surprize many to know that the roofs of numerous buildings along Broadway have a greater rental value than the ground floors, and, in some instances, this rental value is greater than that of the entire building. One company pays approximately $600,000 yearly for the rental of electric-sign space on Broadway. A small four-story building only eighteen feet deep, but strategically located, which is now being used solely as a foundation for electric signs, yields a rental of approximately $90,000 yearly."

"What makes the 'Great White Way'?" asks Mr. Williams. There was a time, he says, when the theaters of New York were the principal users of electric signs. To-day, altho more than 500 theaters and moving-picture signs blaze on or near Broadway, the theaters take seventh place in the great array of business enterprises contributing to this pageant of color and light. It is interesting that 59 churches in the heart of Manhattan use electric signs, a number being large and inspiring, illuminated crosses. He goes on:

"New York has both the highest electric sign in the world and the largest—the latter, which is on Broadway near Forty-second Street, is 200 feet long, as tall as a five-story building, and contains 19,000 lamps and 21 miles of electrical wiring.

"Probably the most striking demonstration of the important influence of New York's Great White Way, not only on this city but on the nation as a whole, was afforded during the World War when, in response to public sentiment, the electric signs of Broadway were darkened. The saving in coal was relatively infinitesimal, but the psychological effect was profound. New Yorkers realized then how drab—if not actually gloomy—this part of the city would be at night were it not for the Great White Way.

"Broadway had been dark only two or three nights before requests that the lights be turned on again began to pour into the headquarters of the Fuel Administration and the Edison offices. Visitors as well as residents of the city were struck by the depressing effect of a city without electric signs, and a great change came—a great relief—when the Great White Way again came to life.

"Broadway is not, however, the only spot in New York enhanced by light. It may seem strange that the beauty of Manhattan at night can best be seen as one leaves the island. If one has not seen Manhattan at dusk or immediately after dark from the bridges, from a Staten Island ferry, or from a North River boat; if one has not stood on the hills on the other side of the Hudson and watched the sun slip out of sight and the lights of Manhattan gradually appear, there are in store many never-to-be forgotten sights."

CLIMATE AND STRENGTH

THE BEST ATHLETES live in cool climates. This assertion is made by Guillermo Hoxmark, of the Buenos Aires Weather Bureau, following a study of records in the International Olympic Games. Writing in *Ecology* (Brooklyn, N. Y.), he gives several tables which he believes establish his contention. Says Mr. Hoxmark:

"Several scientists, notably Huntington, have established zones of human energy and also of civilization. The basis of these zones has been the relation which human conditions, such as work in factories, marks in school, health, and activity in business, bear to climatic conditions, especially temperature, humidity, and storm frequency. Many other factors may likewise be used for establishing on a scientific basis the relationships between climate and human energy. One such factor of world-wide interest is the International Olympic Games, the results of which, as measured by the number of points won by various countries, offer a good basis for an investigation of the effect of climatic factors on the constitution and activity of man.

"In order to obtain comparable figures whereby the possible effects of climate might be gaged, the first step was to divide the number of inhabitants (census of 1920) by the number of points won in Antwerp and Paris, respectively. This shows how many thousand people there were per point in the various countries. The results appear in column B in Tables I and II for 1920 and 1924 respectively. In these tables the nations that won points in the games have not been placed in the usual order according to the total number of points (column A), but according to the number of inhabitants needed to win one point (column B).

"Comparing the two tables it is not difficult to observe that the method of calculating points must have been different at Antwerp and Paris. Hence the second step was to calculate the index numbers of column C. For this purpose the smallest number of inhabitants per point, a position which was attained by Norway both at Antwerp and Paris, was called 1.00, and the other countries were ranked accordingly. The index numbers provide an easy way of estimating how far any nation stands from the best result, or 1.00.

"The mean annual temperature of the inhabited parts of each country has been added to Tables I and II in degrees Centigrade. It is quite obvious that low temperature and a low index, which means high average athletic ability, go together. The general agreement between 1920 and 1924 is noteworthy.

"In Table III the average results for both Antwerp in 1920 and Paris in 1924 are exprest in index numbers for the sixteen nations which won points at both places. The temperature is given according to both the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales."

TABLE I. The relation between the mean annual temperatures of 22 nations and the number of points won by each in proportion to population, at the International Olympic Games, Antwerp, 1920. The index numbers (column C) are based on the number of inhabitants per point won, the best taken as 1.0. The nations are arranged in decreasing order of effectiveness.

		A	B	C	D
Rank	*Nations*	*Points*	*Thousands of Inhabitants per point*	*Index Number*	*Mean Temperature °C.*
1	Norway	66	40	1.0	3.8
2	Finland	74	46	1.1	3.1
3	Sweden	121.5	49	1.2	5.1
4	Denmark	28	117	2.9	7.2
5	Luxemburg	2	135	3.4	8.9
6	Belgium	40	192	4.8	9.1
7	Switzerland	17	229	5.7	8.6
8	Esthonia	7	250	6.2	4.4
9	South Africa	21	330	8.2	16.4
10	Holland	18	391	9.7	8.7
11	Canada	18	488	12.2	4.6
12	Great Britain	87	544	13.6	9.6
13	United States	201.5	585	14.6	10.6
14	France	63	622	15.5	11.7
15	Italy	54	719	17.9	15.2
16	Australia	5	1,087	27.1	17.2
17	New Zealand	1	1,320	32.9	12.7
18	Greece	2	3,500	87.3	16.3
19	Brazil	6	5,106	127.3	21.7
20	Spain	4	5,337	133.1	13.6
21	Czecho-Slovakia	2	6,798	169.5	8.3
22	Japan	5	15,401	633.5	11.6

TABLE II. Same as Table I, for 26 nations at Paris, France, 1924

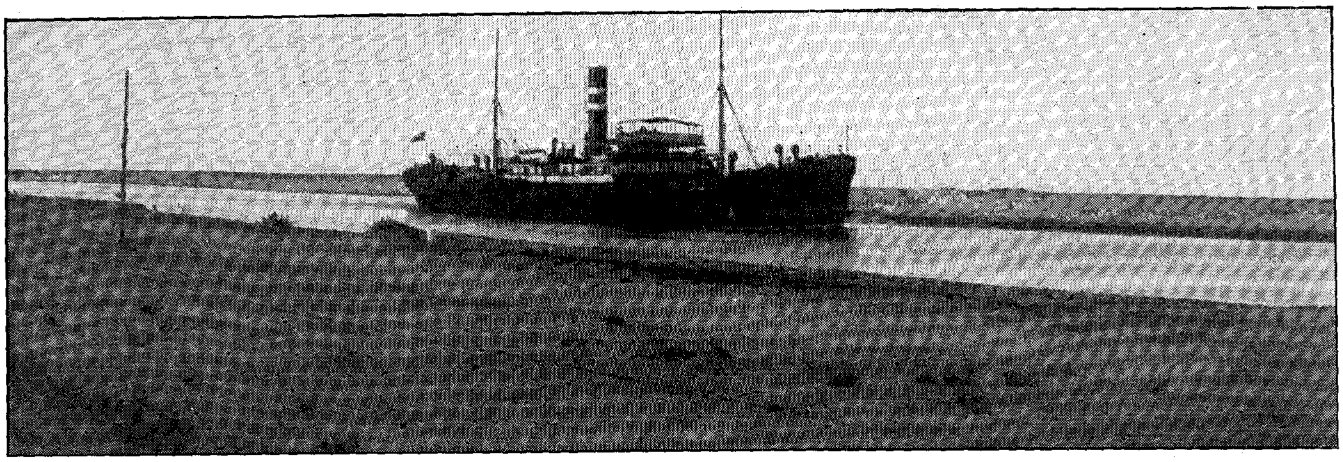
		A	B	C	D
Rank	*Nations*	*Points*	*Thousands of Inhabitants per point*	*Index Number*	*Mean Temperature °C.*
1	Norway	31.25	85	1.0	3.8
2	Finland	34	99	1.2	3.1
3	Sweden	44.5	134	1.6	5.1
4	Uruguay	10	156	1.9	16.4
5	Denmark	17	193	2.3	7.2
6	Esthland	7	250	3.0	4.4
7	Holland	19	370	4.4	8.7
8	Belgium	17.75	433	5.1	9.1
9	France	64	613	7.2	11.7
10	Argentine	13	622	7.4	13.5
11	Hungary	8	980	11.6	9.7
12	Great Britain	41.25	1,147	13.5	9.6
13	United States	94	1,254	14.8	10.6
14	Austria	5	1,295	15.3	8.1
15	Switzerland	29.5	1,318	15.6	8.6
16	Italy	25.75	1,508	17.8	15.2
17	Czecho-Slovakia	8	1,699	20.1	8.3
18	Australia	3	1,812	21.4	17.2
19	Haiti	1	2,045	24.2	24.7
20	Portugal	2	3,200	37.8	14.8
21	Jugo-Slavia	4	4,250	50.2	10.7
22	Roumania	4	4,500	53.1	9.3
23	South Africa	1	6,929	81.8	16.4
24	Spain	3	7,116	84.0	13.6
25	Egypt	0.75	17,849	210.8	20.7
26	Poland	0.25	108,640	1,282.9	7.4

TABLE III. Index numbers and mean annual temperatures of 16 nations from Tables I and II averaged for Antwerp, 1920, and Paris, 1924

Rank	*Nations*	*Mean of Index Numbers, 1920 and 1924*	*Mean Annual Temperature °C.*	*°F.*
1	Norway	1.00	3.8	38.8
2	Finland	1.14	3.1	37.6
3	Sweden	1.40	5.1	41.2
4	Denmark	2.60	7.2	45.0
5	Esthland	4.59	4.4	39.9
6	Belgium	4.95	9.1	48.4
7	Holland	7.05	8.7	47.7
8	Switzerland	10.63	8.6	47.5
9	France	11.37	11.7	53.1
10	Great Britain	13.55	9.6	49.3
11	United States	14.70	10.6	51.1
12	Italy	17.86	15.2	59.4
13	Australia	24.26	17.2	63.0
14	South Africa	45.02	16.4	61.5
15	Czecho-Slovakia	94.80	8.3	46.9
16	Spain	108.56	13.6	56.5

PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF MUSIC—Studying what is beautiful in singing and what makes it beautiful, investigators in the Iowa laboratory under the direction of Dr. Carl E. Seashore of the State University of Iowa are photographing sound waves by moving-pictures, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington): We read:

"The movement of the waves is converted into movements of a light beam, which are photographed in fine detail. The expression of emotion or art in music can be analyzed and measured in terms of these waves. The center of interest has been the 'vibrato,' which is an expression of the tender emotion. Dr. Milton Metfessel is responsible for the latest feature in these investigations. He adds to the photograph of the singing a parallel series of photographs of bodily movements and changes, such as heartbeat, breathing and movement of muscles in the throat. He believes that by this method he can identify the bodily features which determine the emotional and artistic quality of the singing."



Photograph by Ewing Galloway

THE BIG DITCH THROUGH THE DESERT—IT ISN'T BIG ENOUGH

To meet the growing demands of traffic the Suez Canal is being deepened and widened.

ENLARGING THE SUEZ CANAL

WORK NOW IN PROGRESS for further increasing the capacity of this pioneer interoceanic waterway is described in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York) by F. A. Choffel. As first constructed, he tells us, the canal had a total length of 102 miles, but this has since been increased 2½ miles by the building of important works at Port Said, including a safety embankment, which became necessary owing to the strong currents which induced silting. In the early days of the digging, the work was executed by manual labor, and in some cases the mud was actually cleared away with bare hands, so it is said. Up to 1865, more than 30,000 laborers worked simultaneously on the job. After that date machinery was used on a large scale, and steam dredges pumped up the sand and discharged the excavated material through metallic piping to points 200 feet away on either side. We read:

"Unlike the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal has no locks. As first constructed, the canal had a depth of 26 feet. Later, this was increased to 36 feet; and work now in hand, when finished, will insure an average depth of not less than 40 feet. Big steamers now passing through the canal draw a maximum of 31 feet, and craft having a draft of 33 feet will use the waterway before long. In short, the growth of shipping compels the continual amplifying of the canal's dimensions so as to provide suitable leeway for the safe movement of the great tide of traffic.

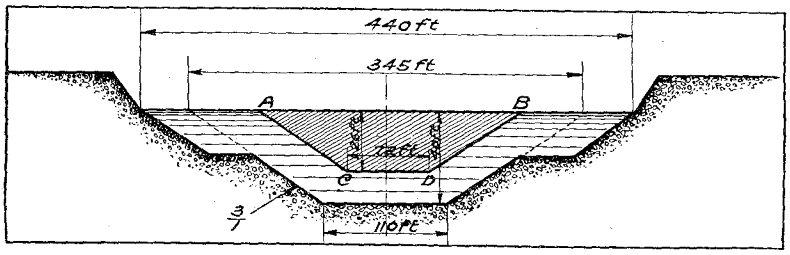
"Originally, the bottom width of the canal was but 72 feet, while at present it is 150 feet. The intention is to augment this to 300 feet. To-day, the surface width of the canal varies from 310 feet to 525 at some points. The minimum width is to be increased to 440 feet. Formerly, it was not possible for ships of more than 4,000 tons to traverse the canal, but now vessels of 20,000 tons can make the run.

"The trip through the canal takes 16 hours—only 14 of which represent progress. About 15 ships go through the canal every twenty-four hours; and their navigation is supervised by expert pilots. In 1870, the number of vessels using the canal was 486, representing a total of 436,609 net tons. During 1913, a matter of 5,085 ships entered the canal, and these vessels had a registered capacity of 20,033,884 net tonnage. Naturally traffic was interrupted during the World War. Recovery has been hampered, but the latest figures available—those for 1923—show that 4,621 craft then used the canal with a net tonnage of 22,730,162.

"Where the banks of the canal are protected by a surfacing of rock, this rock, as well as similar material for the construction of embankments in Port Said, has been obtained at inland quarries in the neighborhood of Suez. These quarries are equipped with up-to-date air-driven rock-drills, and are now in full operation.

"The workshops maintained in Port Said by the canal company are of importance and employ something like 1,200 mechanics. These workers are kept busy repairing and overhauling a considerable fleet of powerful tugs, steam dredges, floating cranes, etc.

"Three towns have been called into being along the canal. These are Port Said, on the shore of the Mediterranean, having a population of 70,000; Ismailia, situated near the mid-length of the canal; and Port Tewfik, at the Red Sea outlet of the canal and about two miles from the Village of Suez. Port Said is the industrial center of the canal zone, while Ismailia is the seat of administrative headquarters."



CROSS-SECTION SHOWING SUCCESSIVE ENLARGEMENTS OF THE SUEZ CANAL

The hatched area represents the section of the canal when first put in service in 1869.

SUICIDE AND AGE—Suicide, in the wage-earning group of the American and Canadian populations, is approximately two and one-half times as frequent among men as among women, we are told by *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York). This is shown, we are told, by what has happened among the more than 16,000,000 Industrial policyholders of the company. We read:

"The above ratio relates to all ages combined. When the suicide data are studied by age periods, it is shown that the ratio of deaths of males to those of females varies greatly at different periods of life, and that the preponderance of self-murder among males increases perceptibly with advancing age.

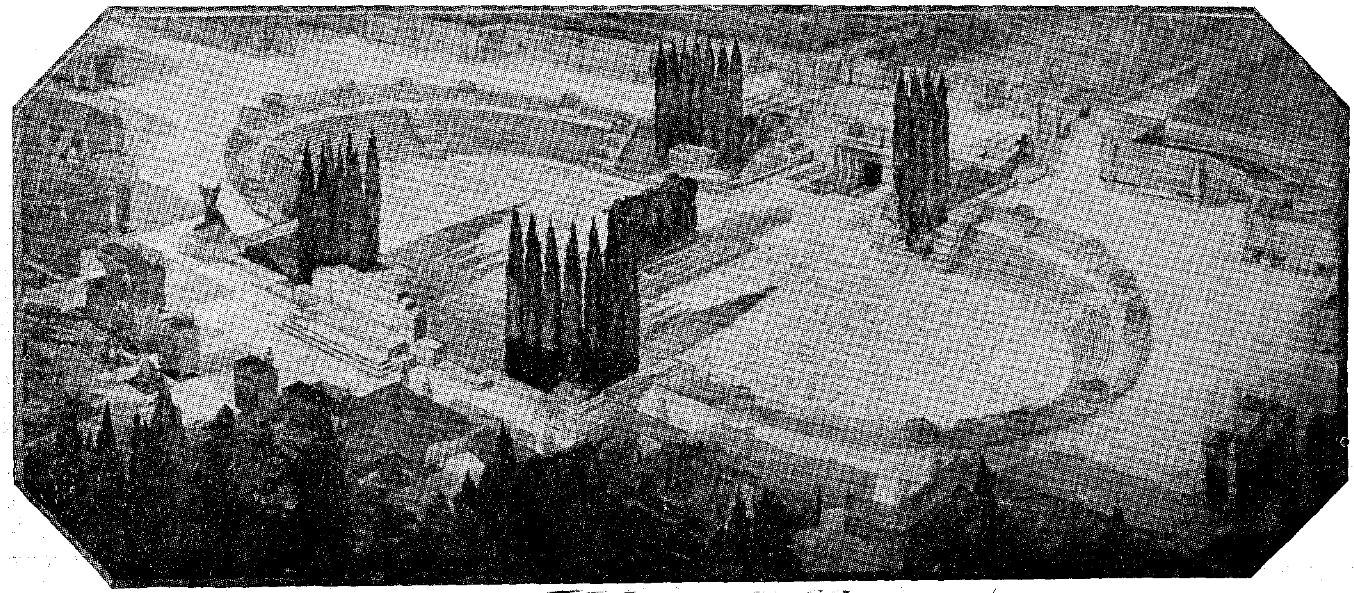
"Suicide does not assume much numerical importance until age 20 is reached. Between 20 and 24, the death-rate for males approximates one and one-half times that for females. Between ages 25 and 34, the ratio is a little more than two to one; during each of the next 10-year periods, it is about four to one; at 55 to 64 years, it approximates five to one; and after age 65, there are about seven times as many suicides among men as among women.

"One age period, namely, 15 to 19 years, stands out in bold relief from all the rest. This is the only time of life in which suicide is more common among females. In 1923, the suicide rate of young women of these ages insured in the Metropolitan's Industrial Department was 4.1 per 100,000—or nearly two and one-half times that for males (1.7).

"The above data relates to white policyholders only. Suicide is much less frequent among colored persons."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



From *Le Figaro Artistique*

GENERAL PLAN OF A PROPOSED DANTE MEMORIAL

The combined work of Jean Michel and Abel Mahieu, architects, and Alfredo Pina, sculptor. Something that may "bind together in every era the lives of the two Latin sisters—Italy and France."

NEW HONORS TO DANTE

FLORENCE AND RAVENNA, it seems, are again to lock horns over the remains of Dante. Florence cast out the poet of the Divine Comedy; and six times since his death at Ravenna, in 1321, she has tried to recover the bones of the exile to whom she gave birth. But Ravenna has been equally jealous of her chiefest adopted son, tho she has not seen fit to enshrine his remains in any such grandiose mausoleum as Florence now proposes to build. Mr. Walter Littlefield, writing in the New York *Times*, states that "in anticipation of a seventh petition, Ravenna is now preparing to rebuild the tomb and rebeautify it—the city's usual preoccupation to justify her continued possession of the remains still reposing in a small ornate domed structure under the north wall of the Church of San Francisco, facing the Piazza Byron." It is a modest tho certainly not undignified resting place, but the Italian delight in scenic sculpture, which is seen carried to an amazing extent in the Victor Emmanuel monument in Rome, will not long rest with such a tribute to Italy's chief literary glory. In a series of recent numbers of *Le Figaro Artistique* (Paris) was described and pictured the monument to Dante Alighieri, designed by Alfredo Pina. In the text of Paul Fugairon we find that the monument with its natural setting presents a fusion wherein "the sculptural work exerts all its power of mystic poesy in the blend of architectural and natural outline." The writer is not so sure of the destined site of the monument, but the impending dispute seems to indicate that this is the argument that Florence holds in her hand:

> "I will picture the monument erected in one of the parks of Florence . . . or of Rome, an ephemeral fiction in any case which will only precede actuality for a brief time. Following the happy idea of the architects, M. Abel Mahieu and M. Jean Michel, the passage from the trees in the park to the monument must take place by following an artistic transposition of natural scenery, aimed at preparing the mind of the visitor for the sight of the work.
>
> "With this intention the trees cease to keep their fantastic forms at a certain distance from the monument. The liaison between the work of nature and the work of man is established through the intermediary of the architectonic shape of the foliage, and then through the groves, following the model of the 'Italian gardens' school.
>
> "The created work of man rising from the soil imposes its power on the vegetation. Arches of green, rectilinear backgrounds in which marble seats stand arranged in echelons and bordering the wide paths, will lead the visitor to the circle of green in which the work of Alfredo Pina is set like a precious stone.
>
> "A large empty space surrounds the monument. Always, at short distances from each other, separated now by high columns with the busts of celebrated persons on their summits in *cabinets de verdure*, one will find the marble seats which will induce the visitor to halt to contemplate and . . . think."

It is interesting that the art of France and of Italy is here combined, for the architectural conception emanates from M. Jean Michel and M. Abel Mahieu, both architects of the "Architecture Française." These men are also the creators of the Arc de Triomphe of Sidi-Bel-Abbès, whose four bas-reliefs are by Alfredo Pina. Monsieur Fugairon writes in a rather flowery style that loses somewhat in translation:

> "Twilight has come on unnoticed to begin the prelude of the nocturnal symphony.
>
> "Made greater by the announcer of the night, the central group of Humanity bearing the outstretched form of Dante Alighieri, appear to be bringing the remains of the poet to a last visit to Purgatory, the gate to which, tho diametrically opposite to the gate to Hell, is disclosed in an identical wall of stone. Ten pall-bearers are carrying on their shoulders the litter draped with an ample winding-sheet, the folds of which undulate down to the ground. With his face turned toward heaven, as immense as his thought, Dante Alighieri, stern of countenance, is stretched out at full length in his long traditional robes.
>
> "The sun has disappeared . . . the clear night shades off the forms. The odors of the earth and of the trees rise amid the light mists which, as they spread in the air, seem to emanate a strong perfume of marble around the monument. Under the

rays of the moon, these impalpable, gliding, dim veils seem to suggest the silent cortège of the women loved by Dante: Monna Vanna, Matelda, Beatrice, Monna Primavera, Monna Lagia, the friend of Lapo Gianni, who ranked as the thirtieth among the sixty most beautiful women of Florence. . . . All of them seem to encircle the shade of Dante Alighieri. All seem to have come to contemplate the mortal work of his remains which has become imperishable through bronze in this sanctuary of marble. . . . And the busts of the most illustrious men of Italy and of the civilized world: Ariosto and Tasso, Guicciardini and Machiavelli, Leopardi and Bryon . . . who come piously to kneel down before the tomb of the immortal poet, will form a rigid guard at the summit of their columns. Finally, when the star of day again awakes nature, the great trees will create a lake of bluish shadows during the clear warm hours which will preserve the air of mystery around the whole work. . . .

"I do not know whether reasons of a material order emanating from contemporary Italians will result in the work of Alfredo Pina being erected in one of the parks of Florence or of Rome, rather than in the city where Dante Alighieri last trod the earth with his slow foot-steps. . . . The choice of Florence, however, would seem to me to be perfectly fitting to bring about the atmosphere which should form a halo around this great votive offering which has been erected in the name of the nations to be dedicated to the memory of the sublime poet.

"In the grave times in which we are living, such works are imperishable witnesses and reminders of the strong ties which should bind together in every era the lives of the two Latin sisters: Italy and France."

Certain groups, as may be seen in the view representing the general scheme, are to be seen in the four corners of the central square. These represent such episodes of the Divine Comedy as the stories of Paolo and Francesca, Thais and Alexander, with others. One group placed at the entrance of "Hell" is macabre enough to fit the gloomiest page of the great Italian poet. Monsieur Fugairon seems to vie with the sculptor in realism:

"That which determines the creative thought of the statuary —the grave Pilgrim of Hell chants as he recognizes the head of Count Ugolino devouring that of Archbishop Ruggieri:

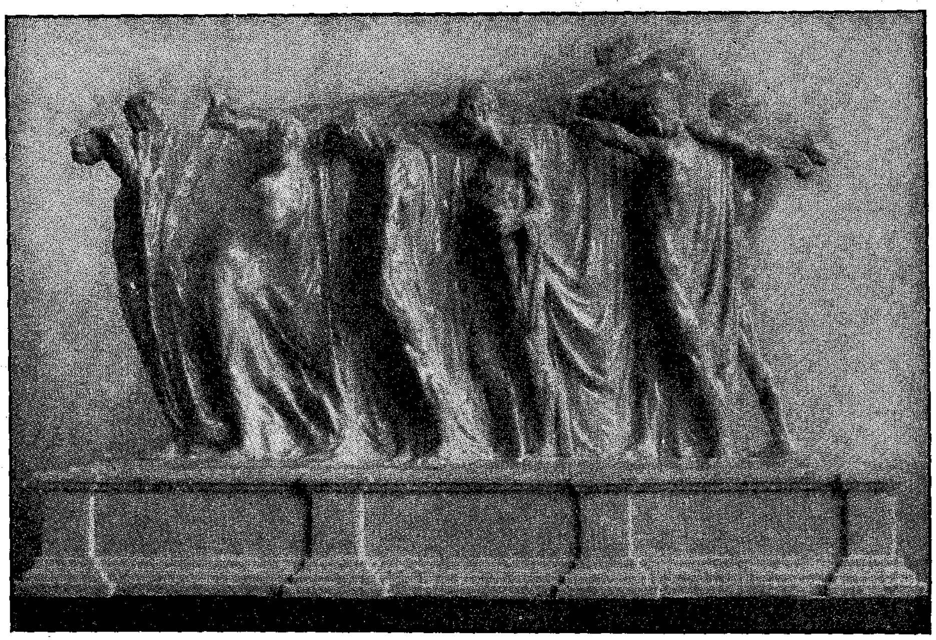
"'. . . We left this shade and saw two damned souls in a pit where the head of the one rose above and covered the other. As a starved man devours bread, the first was devouring the head of his companion at the spot where the brain joins the nape of the neck.' . . .

"The savage ferocity of the Count, fired by his eternal and painful vengeance—the principal cause of his torture—has been depicted by the fierce curling of his lips which imply that the jaws are deeply buried in the flesh of the other. It is also depicted by the hands which clutch the face and neck of Ruggieri, the one forcibly bending his head to make the bite more easy, while the little finger pierces the left eye of the Archbishop. The other hand, tightly holding Ruggieri's shoulder, betrays all the force of the grasp through the metatarsi being in relief and through the inflection of the flesh under the weight of the fingers.

"The eyes of the Archbishop have become distended under the influence of the dreadful pain; his nose is contracted along the sides, dilating the nostrils in an exaggerated manner and—dramatically accurate—his mouth is not wide open as it would be after a scream showing surprize at the first shock of pain, but is slightly more than partially open to enable the letting out of the inarticulate rattling in the throat caused by the eternity of the torture. . . .

"Finally, like an implacable verdict, and engraved prominently above this horrifying cartouche, stands out Dante's flamboyant sentence:

"'All hope abandon, ye who enter here!'"



HUMANITY BEARING THE CORPSE OF DANTE

The group forms the central point of interest of the monument, like a jewel in its elaborate setting

DEMURRING AT SARGENT PRICES

SURPRIZE OVER THE HIGH PRICES of the Sargent Sale has cooled down so that a little calm reflection on present day "art values" is bound to bring some reversals in judgment. That writer of incisive comment and interesting gossip in the London *Evening Standard*, in the department headed "A Londoner's Diary," discusses the curious discrepancy between "prices" and "values" and points out some of the human foibles that rule in the collector's world:

"Prices are not always the same as values, and what is the real value of a water-color fourteen inches by twenty? Is the pleasure of looking at it worth, say, £300 a year—nearly £1 a day? Is it bought for the satisfaction of that pleasure?

"My own experience is that the owners of very valuable pictures do not, in fact, spend much time with them; they are too busy in other directions.

"Pictures for which very large prices are given seem generally to be bought for two reasons—one is the expectation of an increase in price; the other the mere pride of possession.

"The latter motive is, I think, the more powerful. For tho some pictures do increase largely in price, investment in works of art is on the whole far from profitable. I should go further, and say that the man who lays out his money in this way, unless he has an extraordinary flair, and comes in somewhere near the bottom of the market, is only preparing for himself a disappointment. Against the fortunate collectors of whom we hear are to be placed the multitude who sell for hundreds what they acquired for thousands, and of these we do not hear.

"But if the fashionable work of art is not an ideal investment, it does gratify one of the strongest passions of human nature. It is to the collector what a marvelous new hat is to a beauty—something that pleases in proportion as it awakens envy.

"I remember some years ago spending an afternoon with a great R.A., one of the sanest of undoubted living geniuses. He showed me a sort of saucer and asked me what I thought was its value. I replied, 'Perhaps sixpence.' 'You are quite right,' was the reply, 'it is not worth more than sixpence as a work of art; but I'm considering whether I shall pay £400 for it. It simply means that if I do I shall be envied its possession by about four men in Europe. And on the whole I think it is worth while.'

"He paid the £400, and the piece—I think it was some very early Persian work—went into his collection. Probably it has not been looked at more than once a year since."

Not so suavely tolerant of "human foible" is the comment in *The Art News* (New York), which openly declares that the Sargent prices "were many times what the pictures are worth." The following asseveration includes some who might retort, "speak for yourself." Still we quote "without prejudice":

"Art critics know this, art dealers know it, and artists know it. The only ones who do not know it are the collectors who merely float on the crest of the wave. The art dealers who bought at the prevailing prices did so because their minds were wisely fixt on the crest of this same wave.

"Sargent was a master of craftsmanship. He knew how to paint. Every artist will pay tribute to his knowledge of the craft of painting and his dexterity in the use of the brush. But he lacked inspiration, and without inspiration no artist can live throughout the ages. Tens of thousands of writers have been able to produce perfect verse, verse that would rhyme and scan and make beautiful sense—but only a few of those who have written verse have lived on as poets. Just so is it with 'perfect' painters like Sargent. All their virtuosity, all their craftsmanship, will not obtain for them enduring fame. If they have nothing to say in paint that will inspire and thrill succeeding generations they can not live. In the opinion of the editor of *The Art News* Sargent had nothing to say that a few years hence will provide for him a place among the immortals. Sargent was a master of craftsmanship and he knew how to paint, in a higher degree than many artists whose fame will last.

A VISION OF DANTE

Count Ugolino "devours, as a starved man eats bread," the head of his enemy, Archbishop Ruggieri.

"Albert Bierstadt had this contemporary fame, but it couldn't endure. He was the best known and highest acclaimed American artist of his day, and so great was his vogue that collectors used to pay as much as $20,000 for a canvas in the painter's studio. These $20,000 Bierstadt pictures when they come up for auction now bring from $200 to $500. Bierstadt's craftsmanship was perhaps equal to Sargent's. Another American who enjoyed great fame and high prices in his day was Hiram Powers, the sculptor. His 'Greek Slave,' it is recorded, sold once for more than $30,000. Yet this statue went to the highest bidder at the Anderson Galleries a few years ago for $1,500.

"The astonishing prices brought by the works of socially popular and contemporarily famous artists are a constantly recurring phenomenon in the art world. Those who pay these prices can afford to do so, so it is no great matter so far as they are concerned. But it is discouraging to artists who really have the fire of genius but who are neglected because collectors lavish their money merely on those who ride (for whatever reason) the crest of the wave.

"In the opinion of the editor of *The Art News*, John C. Johansen, Charles S. Hopkinson, Frank W. Benson, Robert Henri, Eugene Speicher, Charles W. Hawthorne and Martha Walters are all better figure painters than was Sargent; Albert L. Groll, Van Deering Perrine, Edward W. Redfield, Robert Spencer, John F. Folinsbee, and Charles H. Davis are better landscapists, and Dodge Macknight is a greater water colorist. These artists all feel what they paint. They are poets, not versifiers."

THE "PALING OF RUPERT BROOKE"

TO BELITTLE AND DERIDE EVERYTHING connected with the war seems almost more of a British than American pastime. To be sure, we share much of their boredom over any attempt to put the war into literature; but we have kept the literature that emerged during the war period in a sort of sealed box wrapt in the emotions it then evoked. The London *Outlook* is opening some of her own boxes and pulling them out into the light. Mr. C. Henry Warren, through that weekly, gives us a heavy one of these shocks. "To pretend that the planetary blaze of Rupert Brooke's poetry has already paled into a fading meteor, would be ridiculous. On the other hand, it would be equally ridiculous to pretend that his poetry means as much to-day as it meant to us of ten years ago." Here is an example, perhaps, of British candor that we might say is overhasty in declaring itself. However, our curiosity once aroused we must go on. "Something of a meteor he was," continues Mr. Warren, "something of a consequent paling there has been; and it were honest to face the fact." Mr. Warren braces himself to the task:

"Much as it may seem to suggest the broken idol; much as it may claw at our affection for his work; let us acknowledge a certain falling-off in our regard and proceed to examine why it should be so. By so doing we (who shared the great enthusiasm when first his poetry appeared) may avoid the regret that sours into cynicism. For, putting aside that national hero-worship of him as the beloved Sir Philip Sidney, the Grand Chevalier, of our time; putting aside any consideration of those false emotions engendered by a war whereof he seemed to be the sweet singer, the ideal type, for us all; there yet remain other and far deeper reasons why we were so willingly deceived in the poetry of Rupert Brooke.

"It appears to be an inevitable law of the rhythm of life that we should swing from extreme to extreme. Now we are in the trough of the wave, now we are on the crest. Yet neither in the trough nor on the crest is the flow of life fullest, strongest: but somewhere between. When, therefore, you come to gage the history of a people, you take your values not from the moments of national climax, but from the richer, quieter periods between. Some such midway period we are approaching now: but Brooke sang from the crest of the wave. That was his fortune—and his misfortune also. He voiced for us the obvious revolt from nineteenth-century romanticism, a revolt that culminated in a gross materialism and an overstress of intellectualism. Gradually now we are climbing down from that crest of revolt upon which Brooke died. The pity is that we who live on should have to include him, that rare shining figure, in our disenchantment. But include him we must.

"Brooke's materialist philosophy finds its most apparent expression in the pitiful tenacity with which he clings to the beauty of the Things that Are. He never outstrode his youthful fearfulness lest, in Death, he should lose those delights his keen senses had bestowed on him. His senses were ever sharply at war with the intellectual concept of the Hereafter that his honesty compelled him to hold. In the land of our immortality, he heard the wise say, there wait the Types of which we are the foolish earthly copies—

There is the Face, whose ghosts we are;
The real, the never-setting Star;
Never a tear, but only Grief;
Dance, but not the limbs that move;

and his burning senses cried out against such a conception: there's little comfort in the wise, he said. But even here he had not arrived at consistency; for in another poem he writes of that moment in the after-world when, through the lightless host, there shall suddenly gleam his Love's 'most individual and bewildering ghost'; and in the sonnet called 'The Treasure' he asks for some golden moment after death when he may

unpack that scented store
Of song and flower and sky and face,
And count and touch and turn them o'er.

He is most honest in 'The Hill,' where the intellectual consolation utterly fails, and is honestly admitted to fail. It was, of course, his tenacity to sensual delights that made him write 'The Great Lover,' which is almost a creed of intellectual hedonism. There is something of Donne's early earthliness in Brooke, and, like Donne, in the imaginative presence of Death, he puts on a mask to hide his wo."

For all his realism Brooke never pierced to reality. Therefore:

"When he was forced into the reality of the war, he sought an escape in a romanticism as rose-tinted as that of his forebears. The consolation of the five sonnets called '1914' is as thin as that offered by any sentimentalist or unthinking theologian:

> There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,
> But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold. . . .
>
> Nobleness walks in our ways again;
> And we have come into our heritage. . . .
>
> Oh, we, who have known shame, we have found release there,
> Where there's no ill, no grief, but sleep has mending. . . .

and so on. Compare this attitude with that of Siegfried Sassoon or of Wilfred Owen; and the comparison reveals Brooke to have been, for all his stanch denial of the fact and for all his intellectualism, a sentimentalist at heart: and faced with the terror of death in war, his sentimentalism would out. It is illuminating in this matter to compare the pre-war poems of Sassoon with those of Brooke: Sassoon's are sanely romantic, whilst some of Brooke's are insanely realist (I refer, of course, to such gesturing naughtinesses as 'Helen' and 'A Channel Passage'). It was the war that revealed the weakness of the one and the strength of the other: Brooke turned to the false romanticism of '1914' and Sassoon to the naked realism of 'Counter-Attack.' Your true poet must inevitably think in advance of the crowd: let us be honest and confess that Brooke thought *with* the crowd; and he gave our common thought such ardent expression, he could sing so sweetly, that we crowned him unhesitatingly our poet-king. We even smiled indulgently at the priggishness of 'The Voice' and 'A Channel Passage,' forgetting that it was all a necessary corollary of overintellectualism."

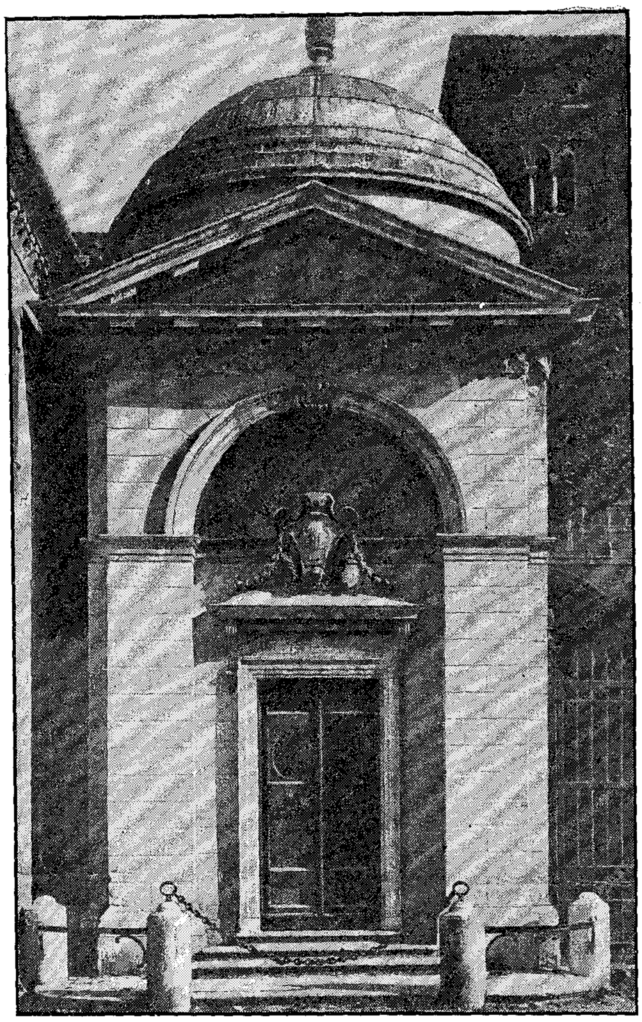
BEST BOOKS FOR THE FAMILY—There is nothing like a list of "best books" to start an argument. Few will be satisfied with your choice. The National Federation of Women's Clubs, however, offered prizes for "the best suggestion of how an annual book allowance of one hundred dollars might best be spent for reading matter in a family of five" and the first prize went to Mrs. Winifred King Rugg of Arlington, Massachusetts. Regarding her list we quote from the Des Moines *Capitol:*

"She chooses 'a good daily newspaper first and six magazines for her family and then proceeds with deliberation to collect a permanent library.' Her list includes: 'The American Commonwealth' by James Bryce; 'Everyman's Encyclopedia,' 'Epochs of American History' by A. B. Hart; 'Medieval and Modern Times' by J. H. Robinson; 'Child's History of the World' by V. M. Hillyer; 'Life of Lincoln' by Lord Charnwood; 'Making of an American' by Jacob Riis; 'Memories of a Hostess' by M. A. De Wolfe Howe; 'Queen Victoria' by Lytton Strachey; 'Marbacka' by Selma Lagerlof; 'Representative Men' by R. W. Emerson; 'Golden Treasury of English Lyric Verse' Palgrave edition Everyman's Library; 'Golden Treasury of Modern Lyrics,' Laurence Binyon, Editor; 'The Divine Comedy' by Dante; 'Dante, How to Know Him' by A. M. Brooks; 'Mind in the Making' by J. H. Robinson; 'The Challenge of Youth' by A. E. Stearns; 'Green Mansions' by W. H. Hudson, Modern Library; 'Cloister and the Hearth' by Charles Reade, Everyman's Library; 'Henry Esmond' by William Makepeace Thackeray; 'Kenilworth' by Sir Walter Scott; 'Westward Ho!' by Charles Kingsley; 'David Copperfield' by Dickens; 'The Three Musketeers' by Dumas; 'Les Miserables' by Hugo; 'The Forsyte Saga' by John Galsworthy; 'The Hawkeye' by Herbert Quick; 'The Three Black Pennys' by Joseph Hergesheimer, and 'The Little French Girl' by Anne Douglas Sedgwick.

"Comprehensive as it is, we find it difficult to account for certain omissions in this list. We realize that the restriction of one's funds to even the considerable figure of one hundred dollars would put a difficulty in the path of the person accumulating a permanent library, even tho he knew that a similar amount would be forthcoming each year. Our own inclination, however, would be to spend the first hundred dollars—after the newspapers and magazines had been arranged for—in acquiring a few sets of standard authors, Dickens, Scott and so forth."

ABBEY THEATER SUBSIDY

STATE AID FOR THE THEATER has never found many advocates in England or America. The Irish Free State, however, has just subsidized the Abbey Theater in Dublin to the extent of £850. The London *Daily Telegraph* suggests that perhaps this may be partly due to an effort to show how un-English they are. The Abbey Theater itself is grateful enough and feels a certain pride in being the first State-endowed theater in any English-speaking land. The Abbey Theater sent its company to America a year or so before the war and made a stir, especially with Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." Besides this they presented plays by Yeats and Lady Gregory. Most of that company are active elsewhere now, and the theater has gone through perilous times. But a revival of activity seems heralded by the State grant. At the first performance the program consisted of the "Playboy of the Western World" and Mr. Lenox Robinson's "Crabbed Youth and Age." At the close of the performance Mr. W. B. Yeats, speaking on the subject of the grant, said, according to the report in the London *Observer:*



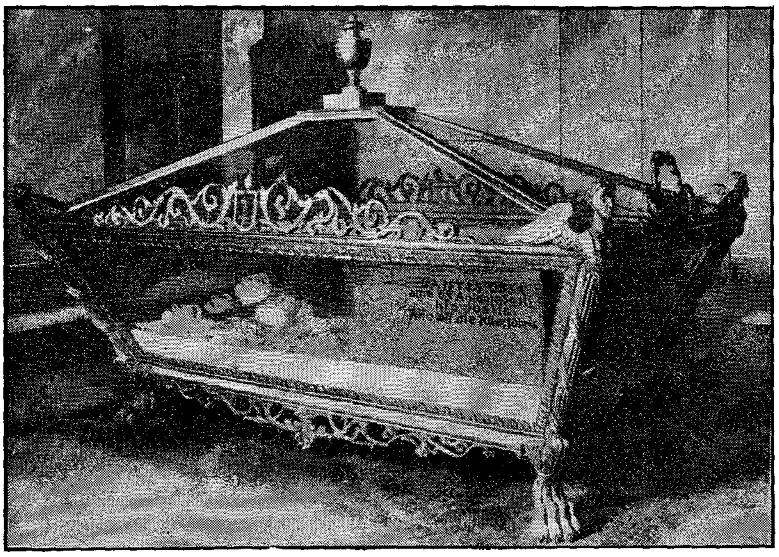
TOMB OF DANTE AT RAVENNA

Which, it is reported, is to be replaced by something more worthy the great fame of the poet.

"All nations except the English-speaking nations, and, I believe, Venezuela, have considered that their theaters are a most important part of national education, and have endowed those theaters that they might not have to lower their quality through the struggle for existence. There has always been an influential section in England and America who have wished their Governments to follow the Continental example, and they will find encouragement and a precedent in this act of the Irish Government. This government subsidy and the continued support of the public will enable us to keep a brilliant company, and to offer in the future, as in the past, a means of expression to Irish dramatic intellect.

"Ireland found no adequate expression for herself during the nineteenth century. She produced many novelists, but tho they often showed great talent, none of them rose into the first rank, because they wrote partly or mainly for the stranger. Even Miss Edgeworth, even Carleton, did not write wholly or mainly for those who knew best the life that they represented. In the eighteenth century there were two or three decades during which Ireland produced an intellectual expression for herself that did rise into the first rank, and became famous throughout the whole world, and that was because during those decades she created an assembly, the old Irish Parliament, where certain Irishmen could discuss their own life and their problems mainly for themselves. The Irish oratory of that period was among the greatest of modern times. Their own Oireachtas was far more representative of the people, but the day of oratory is past, and not only there, but everywhere in the modern world.

"We have, however, created in this little theater an assembly where we can discuss our own problems and our own life, and I think we have the right to claim that we have founded an art of drama, and an art of acting, which are in the first rank. The fame of this theater has gone everywhere. There is, I think, no European nation where its plays have not been performed, and I am constantly hearing of some new translation of some one or other of our dramatists into some Oriental language."



THE CASKET OF DANTE

In 1677 the bones of the poet were gathered together in the enclosed casket and in 1865 were placed in the ornate urn in which they were exposed to public view.

The gesture of the Irish State does not go unnoticed in London. *The Daily Telegraph,* already mentioned, reviews the whole subject of theater subsidy:

"The youthful State is very naturally desirous of showing that its administration need not be a mere copy of ours, and that it is not afraid to experiment with new, or, at any rate, un-English ideas. Its recent proposal to pay married Civil Servants at a higher rate than the bachelors points in the same direction. Of course, theatrical subsidies, tho frowned upon here, are no novelty. On the Continent they have, indeed, been the regular practise for centuries. The Comédie Française is nearing its third centenary, and all the successive Governments of France, whatever their political complexion, have contributed to its support and controlled the programs and the company. Spain and Austria had their State theaters earlier still, and all the German principalities and powers imitated the Grand Monarque in encouraging and supervising the drama. Goethe, for example, had to keep a watchful eye on the Grand Ducal Theater at Weimar. Scandinavia and Russia followed in their turn, and to-day the Bolsheviks, in financing and regulating the theaters, are doing little more than the Czars did before them. Great Britain and, indeed, all the English-speaking countries are exceptional in their steady refusal to subsidize the drama. The strong Puritanical prejudice which led the city to ban players and plays in Shakespeare's time is no longer dominant, but the British public has never been convinced that a theater which could not exist without State aid deserved to exist at all. None the less, we shall watch with interest the outcome of the Free State's decision to range herself with Continental as opposed to British opinion in this matter. The Dublin Government is not risking much, it is true. A grant of £850, which may or may not be renewed next year, will not go far, even toward the modest expenditure of the little Dublin theater where so many clever plays by Synge and Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats and other Irish dramatists have first seen the light, and where so many accomplished actors have had their training. Yet the principle is more important than the exact amount to be voted. If the Free State subsidy helps to promote a fresh revival of Irish drama and also to turn the thoughts of the rising generation toward literature and away from sterile politics, the money will assuredly be well spent."

Over here the papers seem only to have caught the echo of Mr. Yeats's observations on oratory. His inclusion of "everywhere in the modern world" overlooks "the capacities and endurance tests of some of our own orators from the South and West," thinks the New York *Times. The World,* also, is unwilling to believe that oratory is dead with us. "Public speaking is as fashionable as ever, but the old florid periods have gone." Probably because—

"Oratory has gone through the changes which the last few decades have wrought in all other arts. Until modern times the chief requisite of art was an imaginative quality. It made little difference if the history of Denmark was garbled if *Hamlet* spoke eloquent poetry, it made little difference if Pilate wore sixteenth-century garb if the hand-washing made a beautiful picture. But then came science, with its inexorable insistence on things as they are. We began to demand of the artist that he stick to reality, that he portray life. We would have no more of princes spouting blank verse, or of biblical characters in wrong clothes. We lost something—a romantic lyricism which made older works precious. But we gained something—a regard for truth, which is undoubtedly worth having. The new art uses feet instead of wings, but it is essentially more honest.

"Oratory goes through the same transformation. Does it mean an art has been lost, or is the new style of speaking an art in itself? Probably the latter. The modern speaker, if he will hold his audience, must have something to say, must appeal to our heads first of all. Clarity and simplicity must be his aims. Isn't this an advance over what we used to have?"

THE COVER—The artist of the cover is one of the young Americans who have made their special mark in the domain of sea painting. What we present is fairly representative of the vigor of dashing waves on a rocky coast, of which Mr. Dougherty has furnished a number of examples. He was born in Brooklyn, September 6, 1877, and is a member of that gifted family which includes the famous Shakespearian actor, Mr. Walter Hampden. Mr. Paul Dougherty, the painter, studied in Paris, London, Florence, Venice, and Munich, but for all these dips in foreign Pierian springs his work maintains a distinctly American flavor. He first won the Osborne prize in 1905, followed in 1912 by one of the prizes in Pittsburgh. The next year the Inness gold medal of the National Academy of Design was given to him and in 1915 a gold medal was awarded him at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco. In 1918 the National Academy awarded him the Altman Prize. For those who are interested in pursuing examples of his work we cite a few to be found in public institutions: "The Land and the Sea," Corcoran Gallery, Washington; "Flood Tide," Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; "Moonlight Cove," Toledo Museum; "Sun and Storm," National Gallery, Washington.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ADVERTISING JESUS IN THE MARKET-PLACE

JESUS IS ADVERTISED as "the founder of modern business," by Bruce Barton, well-known American publicist, in his recent book entitled, "The Man Nobody Knows." This novel advertising interpretation has attracted a great deal of attention—pro and con. It is "fresh, original and impressive," says the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. It "deserves careful and sympathetic reading, and then to be reread," according to Bishop Ernest M. Stires. Other prominent clergymen recommend it to their fellow clergy, church members and the man in the street. Wide publicity has been given to Mr. Barton's interpretation not only in business publications but in church papers which have printed extracts from his book as well as his addresses and magazine articles in the same line. The book, however, does not escape sharp criticism in the religious press.

Revolting against an early Sunday-school "sissified" portraiture, Mr. Barton paints a bookful of vivid word-pictures of Jesus as "executive," "outdoor man," "sociable man," and "Master," along with special studies of Jesus' successful method, advertisements, and ideals of business. "A failure!" we read in the preface to the book; "He picked up twelve men from the bottom ranks of business and forged them into an organization that conquered the world."

Jesus' recipe for success this writer finds in His answer to James and John, ambitious for promotion to seats on the right hand and the left in His established kingdom. "Master," they said, "we want to ask what plans you have in mind for us."

> "Jesus answered with a sentence which sounds poetically absurd.
>
> "'Whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister,' he said, 'and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.'
>
> "A fine piece of rhetoric, now isn't it? Be a good servant and you will be great; be the best possible servant and you will occupy the highest possible place. Nice idealistic talk but utterly impractical; nothing to take seriously in a common-sense world. That is just what men thought for some hundreds of years; and then, quite suddenly, Business woke up to a great discovery. You will hear that discovery proclaimed in every sales convention as something distinctly modern and up to date. It is emblazoned in the advertising pages of every magazine.
>
> "The advertisement of an automobile company, one of the greatest in the world; manufacturers of building equipment, of clothes, of food; presidents of railroads and steamship companies; the heads of banks and investment houses—*all* of them tell the same story. 'Service is what we are here for,' they exclaim. They call it the 'spirit of modern business'; they suppose, most of them, that it is something very new. But Jesus preached it more than nineteen hundred years ago."

No one will consider that reverence is lacking, according to this eulogist, when he says that "every one of the 'principles of modern salesmanship' on which business men so much pride themselves, are brilliantly exemplified in Jesus' talk and work."

From the standpoint of a professional advertising man, Mr. Barton presents detailed studies of Jesus' manly qualities, personal magnetism, tactful leadership, teaching methods and use of simple parables; thus he finds that Jesus was "the greatest of all advertisers." He points out that the advertisements of Jesus survive and are still potent, first because "every action and word were news." From the Gospel narrative of a single day Mr. Barton picks out six "front-page" stories, giving examples, from which we quote only one:

> "Can you imagine the next day's issue of the *Capernaum News*, if there had been one?
>
> PALSIED MAN HEALED
> JESUS OF NAZARETH CLAIMS RIGHT TO
> FORGIVE SINS
> PROMINENT SCRIBES OBJECT
> 'BLASPHEMOUS,' SAYS LEADING CITIZEN.
> 'BUT ANYWAY I CAN WALK,' HEALED MAN
> RETORTS.'"

Secondly, according to Barton, Jesus was advertised by His service, not by His sermons, and He did most of His speaking in the market-place of His time. The present-day market-place is the newspaper and the magazine; so, we are told,

> "Jesus would be a national advertiser to-day, I am sure, as He was the great advertiser of His own day. To the minds of those who hurry through the bristling pages, He, too, would send His call:
>
> "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul; or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

Thus the opportunity and duty of the churches to advertise to-day Mr. Barton brings to the forefront of renewed discussion in the religious papers. *The Churchman* recently published a short prize essay on "Church Advertising," in which the winning vicar cited precedents for taking the church into the market-place and traced the increase of church attendance in Seattle to advertisements placed in daily papers, to posters, etc., "done in a reverent and churchly manner."

In a much more elaborate article on "Advertising Jesus," originally published in *The Expositor*, a clerical writer satirizes the whole idea by describing the success of a fictitious business go-getter and his town pastor, who are "sold on the proposition"; among the advertisements these alleged reproductions appear:

Henceforth
THIS CHURCH WILL ADVERTISE
ONLY JESUS CHRIST
Neither Services Nor Church, Neither
Sermons Nor Preacher
But
"Jesus Christ and Him Crucified"
David Strong, Minister
The North Church

We Are Pushing
JESUS CHRIST
To Make Him Known
Is Our Specialty
Meanwhile We Sell Home Furnishings
To Make a Comfortable Living
Selah B. Ernst Company, Colchester

Among criticisms in the religious press, an editorial in *The Christian Century* stands out. It declares that Bruce Barton's appreciation of "Jesus as an Efficiency Expert" is "an attempt to claim the authority of Jesus for the pseudo-morality which underlies modern business enterprise":

> "If you don't think that Jesus is practical, trace the lives of men like George W. Perkins, Theodore Vail, Henry Ford and the Morgan partners and see what they accomplished by obeying his precepts. 'Whosoever would be greatest among you, let him be the servant of all,' said Jesus. Exactly so. Look at modern business again. Every department store and every hotel has made 'service' its motto, and that is how it succeeds.
>
> "It is at this point, perhaps, that the moral obfuscation of the modern business world is most clearly revealed in Mr. Barton's book. There is something almost pathetic in the naive delight of the author in his discovery of a certain kinship between Jesus' ideals of service and the sadly diluted idealism of modern business enterprise. The great discovery of the modern business man is that a certain measure of service pays. It pays to treat a customer with consideration because he will come again. It pays to deal with workingmen with some generosity, for that increases their working capacity. It pays to do a good turn to a fellow business man, for he will send business your way. That is what all the business-men's noon-day clubs mean by 'mutual helpfulness.' But where is the business man who is willing to listen to the

Gospel of Jesus when it makes demands upon him which will decrease his dividends and imperil his obvious success?"

There is not a page in Mr. Barton's book, concludes *The Christian Century*, that "betrays any appreciation of the really important moral problems of modern economic life":

> "Not by a word does he reveal a suspicion of the sincerity and integrity of modern business morality. It is this moral blindness, so typical of the whole business world, which makes the task of preaching the gospel difficult in our day. The frank scorn of the nineteenth-century business man for religious principles and Christian ethics is preferable to the unconscious insincerity—for it is only rarely conscious—of the modern captain of industry who veils the most predatory practises of industrial and commercial life with phrases of moral idealism. In the task of Christianizing business we have still to take the first step, as Mr. Barton's book proves. We have not yet come to a consciousness of guilt. Without the experience of repentance every profession of moral idealism smacks of insincerity and sentimentality and is bound to produce those reactions of cynicism which are so characteristic of labor opinion throughout the world."

MODERNIST HOPE FOR BETTER DAYS

A HOPEFUL NOTE IS STRUCK by the Dean of the School of Religion at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in concluding an exceptionally comprehensive and illuminating review of the conflict between Modernists and Fundamentalists which appears in the last number of *The Methodist Quarterly Review* (Methodist Episcopal Church, South). Dr. O. E. Brown lives up to his feature title "Modernism: A Calm Survey," throughout twenty-six enlightening pages. He describes how the Modernist question has found its way into practically all leading Christian denominations; he alines the major issues involved in the controversy as they have been presented in at least eleven volumes by leaders on both sides; and he summarizes the chief characteristic differences of the two movements—differences as to the use and value of creeds, the use and valuation of the Bible, attitude toward the findings of science, conception of the Christian Church. Dr. Brown cites examples of the "intensity" of this controversy and then expresses the hope that "these days of conflict and chaos may simply presage the coming of a genuinely creative era of Christian thought and life when all things shall be made new after the mind and purpose of Christ."

The way in which we may hope for the bringing in of better days, Dean Brown suggests, may be illustrated by three instances. Two of them come from the life of the late evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, "who was certainly a very pronounced Fundamentalist":

> "The first instance has to do with Henry Drummond. On Drummond's last visit to America he gave the Lowell Lectures on 'The Ascent of Man.' Mr. Drummond was to follow his Boston engagement with a series of addresses at the Northfield Conference. Because of the views exprest by Mr. Drummond in his lectures in Boston, a group of anti-evolutionists urged Mr. Moody not to allow Drummond to speak at Northfield. Mr. Moody asked a day to think over the matter, and when the deputation returned informed them that he had 'laid it before the Lord, and the Lord had shown him that Drummond was a better man than himself; so he was to go on!'
>
> "The second instance has to do with the friendship which Mr. Moody had for Dr. George Adam Smith in spite of the fact that he and Dr. Smith differed so radically in their views on modern Biblical criticism. Dr. Smith gives an account of the meeting for which Mr. Moody arranged between him and Dr. Torrey, the noted Fundamentalist. At the close of a prolonged discussion on Biblical criticism, Mr. Moody summed up his verdict on the discussion as follows: 'Well, Torrey, intellectually I am in sympathy with the views which you advocate, but I must say that in my judgment Smith shows much more of the spirit of Christ than you do.' Dr. Smith added: 'It would take an immense amount of rigid orthodoxy to serve as a substitute with me for having the spirit of Christ.'"

Dean Brown's third and concluding instance reads:

> "The last illustrative case has to do with Mr. Bryan and Dr. James E. Clarke, the forward-looking editor of *The Presbyterian Advance*, Nashville. When Mr. Bryan let Dr. Clarke know that he regarded him as belonging to the class whom he branded as 'worse than atheists,' Dr. Clarke replied in a courteous editorial, closing with words which are quite appropriate for the closing of this article: 'The spirit of exclusive intolerance is being assiduously cultivated. Are we making faithful effort to cultivate the spirit of inclusive love? May the outcome be that suggested in Edwin Markham's well-known words:
>
> "'He drew a circle that shut me out—
> Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
> But Love and I had the wit to win;
> We drew a circle that took him in.'"

OUR SUNDAY AND ANTI-SUNDAY LAWS

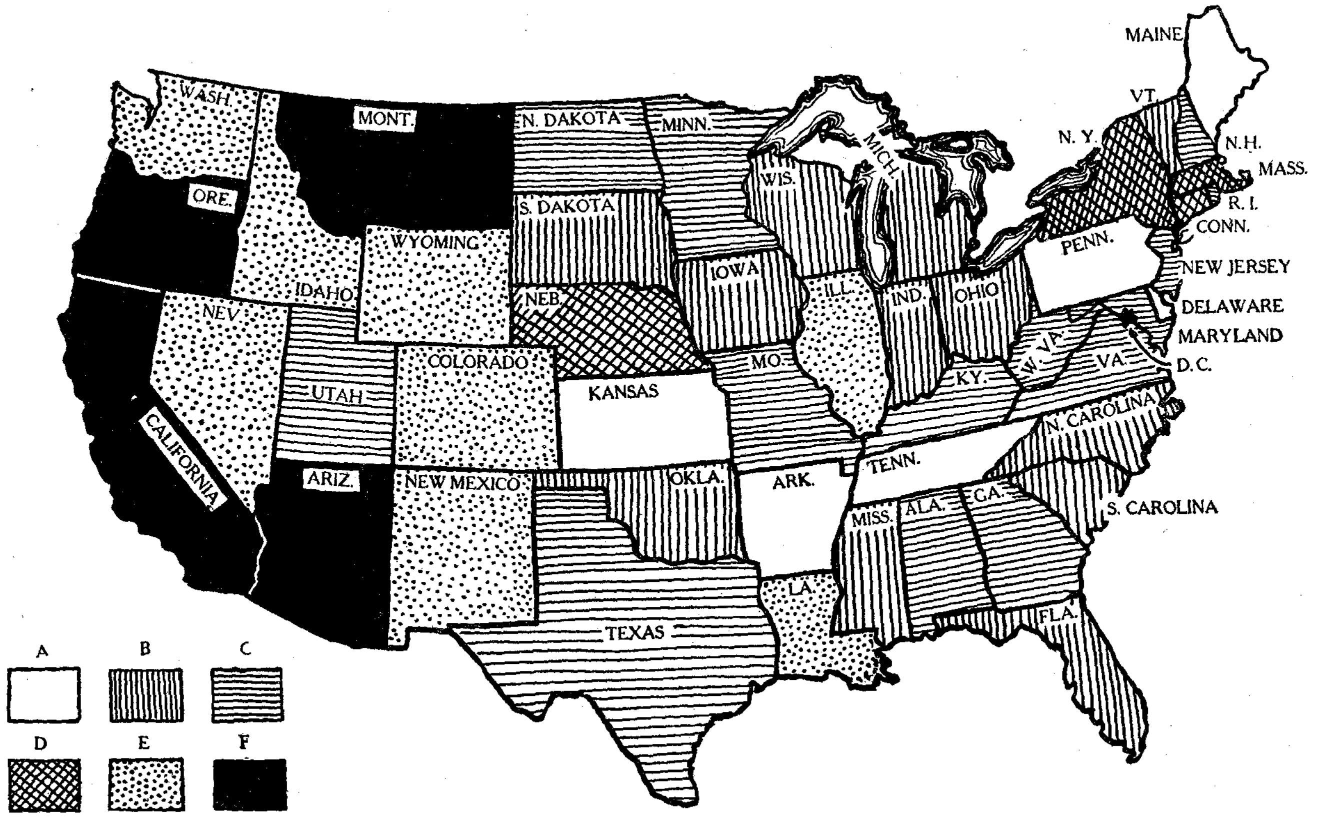
FORTY-FOUR STATES IN THE UNION have laws upon their books safeguarding the Christian Sunday; four States have none. In twenty-five years twenty-nine States made no change in their Sunday laws; sixteen States weakened their laws, three strengthened them. There were twenty-six anti-Sunday bills pending before the legislatures of sixteen States at one time during the recent legislative sessions of 1925. While Pennsylvania in the last twenty-seven years has defeated upward of one hundred anti-Sunday bills (four in 1925), New York in fourteen years has passed eighteen anti-Sunday laws. The survey of the situation which gives this information, Wayne Womer contributes to the Dearborn *Independent*, under the title "Smashing Sunday in the States—Shall the Humanized or the Commercialized Sunday Prevail?" Looking backward, the writer points out that all the original colonies had laws protecting the Christian Sunday as a day of rest and worship; that the Constitution of the United States safeguarded the President's Sunday by providing that for the consideration of every bill the President shall have ten days, "Sunday excepted"; that Sunday exception has been written into more than two-thirds of our State constitutions; that the validity of Sunday laws has been sustained by Federal and State Supreme Courts.

In States grouped according to their comprehensive prohibitions of secular employments and amusements, Sabbath schools lose out under weakened laws, according to Mr. Womer, and the relation between Sunday laws and foreign-born population is given thus:

> "The eighteen States having the best Sunday laws have 8 per cent. foreign-born population.
>
> "The eighteen States having next best Sunday laws have 14 per cent. foreign-born population.
>
> "The eight States having the weakest Sunday laws have 14 per cent. foreign-born population.
>
> "The four States having no Sunday laws have 23½ per cent. foreign-born population."

The detailed survey of how the Christian Sunday is observed throughout the United States to-day, the Dearborn *Independent* writer says was made upon the basis of Sunday movies, baseball and commercialized sports, State fairs, theater, vaudeville, dancing, excursions, open stores; attendance at church and Sunday schools, general observance of Sunday by the people. Information was secured from motion-picture associations, Sunday organizations, clergymen, bureaus and church boards, sporting sheets of the press, Mayors of cities, and by personal observation. For New England States the report reads:

> "Sunday motion-pictures operate in Connecticut and Massachusetts; commercialized baseball and sports in Connecticut and Rhode Island; fairs are partly open in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, but the legitimate theater is closed. Connecticut, which recently legalized Sunday commercialized baseball and football, began its open trend some years ago when its first act was to legalize Sunday amateur sports and Sunday movies *without pay*. Sunday concerts for pay, movies for pay; Sunday practise by the militia, Sunday



Courtesy of the Dearborn *Independent*

SUNDAY LAW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

Key: A, States with very good Sabbath laws. B, States with good Sabbath laws. C, States with medium Sabbath laws. D, States with slightly below medium laws. E, States with very weak Sabbath laws. F, States and District of Columbia without Sabbath laws.

trains, unrestricted Sunday excursion trains, Sunday professional commercialized baseball and football."

Contrast between Pennsylvania and New York we referred to in opening paragraphs above. Further, the report for Middle Atlantic States is:

"New York: Possibly 55 per cent. of the cities and towns have voted to open their motion-pictures on Sunday. The legitimate theater is closed by action of the Actor's Equity Association. Vaudeville, music-halls, dance-halls, carnivals, all flourish.

"Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania Synod of the Presbyterian Church says that it is the only great State in the Union which retains even the semblance of Sabbath observance. This is evidenced by the fact that practically one person in every four of her population attends Sunday-school. There is no commercialized baseball or sports, and motion-pictures do not open on Sunday. Actors and actresses sigh upon leaving Pittsburgh for the West, because it means Sunday work.

"New Jersey: Motion-pictures are closed except in several centers which are still under litigation. In eleven years more than forty anti-Sunday bills have been defeated in the legislature. State and county fairs are not open. Commercialized sports are partly permitted under the Act of 1920."

In Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, Sunday is generally observed, we read, these States being closed to commercialized sports and amusements; "motion-pictures, shows, baseball, races, State fairs are all closed," and Sunday is well observed in the South.

"In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas commercialized antagonism to Sunday has not been able to make much headway. In only a few places are motion-pictures open on Sunday. In Arkansas Sunday baseball was recently vetoed by the Governor. Florida has Sunday movies and commercialized baseball, but in general a better Sunday than ten years ago."

There are some cities in Central Western States where Sunday laws are defied, according to this survey. Conditions in Ohio and Wisconsin are detailed:

"Ohio: Under the police power, the State allows the cities to regulate all amusements. Of the eighty-eight counties, thirty-eight have motion-pictures, notwithstanding the decision handed down by the Supreme Court that motion-pictures on Sunday are theatrical performances and are contrary to the State laws. This applies also to vaudeville, which in the larger cities is carried on in defiance of the law. Baseball is legal on Sunday afternoon. Auto races, football, pool-playing are illegal but are conducted upon Sunday. Highway contractors work on Sunday when they can. A few of the factories endeavor to run seven days a week. The Ohio State Fair opened its gates last year, and had a so-called religious service held on the grounds, as a smoke-screen. Sunday dances are prevalent in most parts of the State. The bill, recently introduced, to prohibit Sunday dancing in public places was killed. Many stores owned by aliens are open.

"Wisconsin: About three-fourths of Wisconsin's Sunday laws have been written or rewritten during the past seven years. This indicates progress or at least a willingness to try to meet the situation. Work on highways and public work on Sunday is done in some localities. There is a compulsory eight-hour-day law, and half-holiday on Saturday, which is almost general throughout the State, both of which are helps to a better Sunday observance. The theaters, vaudeville and motion-picture houses are open in Milwaukee and in some of the other larger towns, but are closed elsewhere in the State. Baseball, auto races, horse races are in full swing in Milwaukee, but closed elsewhere in the State. The amusement features of the State Fair have been leased to a corporation which operates them on Sunday, but the Fair proper is closed. Church attendance is decreased, except among the German, Dutch and Scandinavian churches."

Westward, open-Sunday States appear to be greatly in the majority:

"Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky are practically open-Sunday States with limited districts in each State where Sunday is still observed.

"The mountain and Pacific States, together with the Southwestern States, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, are also open-Sunday States, while North Dakota, South Dakota and Kansas have well-observed Sundays."

Summary of this survey shows that "twenty-eight States in the Union, with a population of 64,450,371, are living in the environment of an open Sunday. The balance of the States, twenty in number, with a population of 41,258,394, have a comparatively well-observed Sunday."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

IN *G. K.'s Weekly* (London) is this, full of that penitential fervor characteristic of the strange Frenchman:

REDEMPTION

After Verlaine

BY WILFRID THORLEY

Silent, the visor'd horseman rides a-pace
And rends my vile heart with his spear of Grace.

The blood leaps out and steams from the fair cup
Of flower on flower like mist the sun drinks up.

Darkness is on me. I cry out. The ache
Leaves my vile heart in one last, wild death-shake.

Then doth the knight of Grace dismount to come
And bring hard healing to my martyrdom.

In my red wound I feel his iron hand,
While his loud voice proclaims his harsh command.

And at the chill shock of that steely thrust
A proud heart beats in me all purged of lust.

And lo! fulfilled with passionate, pure faith,
A young heart beats above the old heart's wraith.

And as I waver, like a soul a-stray
Whom God has shown a vision of the Way,

A-stride his steed and holding his good lance,
The knight of Grace now throws me a last glance.

And cries—I hear him still—"Fare on in fear!
For none can twice be healed of my spear."

WITH a good deal of W. S. Gilbert's facility, Mr. Dearmer seems reaching for his mantle, and *The Westminster Gazette* (London) welcomes his hits at current foibles.

THE TAILOR

BY GEOFFREY DEARMER

You may call the feminine dog a bitch,
You may call the pig a pig,
You may abuse any beast you choose,
Tiny or little or big:
From the elephants down to the pigmy shrews,
From elephants up to the crowned hoopoes,
Only you shall not dare
To abuse the things they wear!
Things which are never too loose or tight,
And never too heavy and never too light.
But absolutely
O so minutely
Adequate, suitable, right.

Dresses for Cinderella
Of silk and satin and cloth.
Are not a patch on the bat's umbrella
Or the powdered fans of the moth,
Or the frog's green jumping breeches,
Or the leopard's costume, which is
A dazzle of spots like a veiled design,
Or the zebra's marvellous dazzle of line,
Or the gibbon's gloves or the tufts of hair
Grown in the boots of the Polar bear,
Or the penguin's snowy vest,
Or the cockatoo's white crest,
Or the morning coat which the wagtails know,
Is always *de riguer* and never *de trop*,
Or the lamb's white woolly pants,
Or lumbering elephants'
Gray overalls that almost might
Be skins, they fit so exactly right,
Never too loose or tight,
Never too heavy or light,
But absolutely,
O so minutely,
Adequate, suitable, right.

LONDON STATUES

BY GEOFFREY DEARMER

Let us be frank. There aren't a lot
Of decent statues. There is Scott
And Florence Nightingale, of course,
And Charles the First upon his horse,
And James the Second—he's the dark
Bronze Roman in St. James's Park
Behind the Admiralty. And there
Is Gordon in Trafalgar-square.

The Gordon statue is to me
Just what a statue ought to be.
One sees this gentle soldier did
Just what the light within him bid.
He isn't going to rant or shout,
Or charge and wave his sword about,
Nor is he standing struck stone-dead
As though, armed with the Gorgon's Head,
Perseus had ridden through the place
And fixed him with Medusa's face.
Perseus returned, I'm much afraid,
And caught a general on parade;
A statesman with enormous feet
Addressing people in the street;
Philanthropists, reformers, and
All kinds of people in the Strand
And very near the Albert Hall.
What they were doing there at all
Is doubtful. Others crossed his path
In towels in a Turkish bath.

Oh, virtues of the dead and gone
Not visited, obtruded on
The children! Are not sins enough?
And surely it is rather rough
On many a minister deserving
But not—well, shall we say an Irving?
Or even let us make this clear,
A young Apollo Belvedere,
To stand in rain and snow and sleet
In square and crescent, place and street
Not glorious like Solomon
Or lilies, but with trousers on?
Such trousers, too. A beggar's rags
Were picturesque, but, oh, those bags!

MARGARET FULLER once said, "I accept the universe!" and Emerson, when told, retorted, "I think she had better." The mood comes out also in *Poetry:*

NO QUESTION

BY GEORGE H. DILLON

Seeing at last how each thing here beneath
The glimmering stars is lawful: having found
By a wide watch how scrupulously Death
To keep his tacit promises is bound,
How from their vagrance the disbanded dusts
Resume integrity in blood or bloom,
How punctually the sunstruck red rose thrusts
Its rigid flame into the golden gloom—

Knowing that ultimate prospect where appears
The accurate ebb and flood of furious water,
The undirected wind's clean course, the sphere's
Deliberate strong spinning, I would utter
No question now, nor prosecute in words
Why birds must fly, seeing the flight of birds.

WE'LL leave this to "the menckens" themselves to decide how much truth and how much poetry there is in it. The *Author and Journalist* (Denver) is responsible for the jibe.

THE MENCKENS

BY WILLARD KING BRADLEY

The menckens are a hard-boiled clan—
Thumbing noses at the rabble;
They say the world is on the blink—
Lauding Dreiser, Joyce and Cabell.

At wholesome tales the menckens scoff,
And mother love to them's a joke—
"Crude hokum, blah and apple-sauce!"
And "Life is not like that!" they croak.

Success yarns, so they yawp, are boring,
Stories of open spaces worse;
But hear them cheer when some rude Russian
Describes a joy-ride in a hearse!

PERHAPS Mr. Cullen owes something here to O'Neill's "Emperor Jones." The New York *Herald Tribune* printing this notes that he won the first prize in a contest conducted by *The Crisis* since August, 1924, for the Amy Spingarn prizes for negro literature and art:

ATLANTIC CITY WAITER

BY COUNTEE CULLEN

With subtle poise he grips his tray
Of delicate things to eat;
Choice viands to their mouths half way,
The ladies watch his feet

Go carving dexterous avenues
Through sly intricacies;
Ten thousand years on jungle clues
Alone shaped feet like these.

For him to be humble who is proud
Needs colder artifice;
Though half his pride is disavowed,
In vain the sacrifice.

Sheer through his acquiescent mask
Of bland gentility,
The jungle flames like a copper cask
Set where the sun strikes free.

THE crane is at work under our windows now, tearing down the old Madison Square Garden, to make way for something larger. This poem in the September *Atlantic* strikes us near home.

THE CRANE IN BLOOMSBURY

BY FRANK KENDON

Man's god to see, backwards I bent my head,
Like any saint intent upon his vision.
There, dark against the clouds, the monster raised
Colossal arms, and moved with slow decision
Half over heaven. Yet no one seemed amazed,
No one fell prostrate, worshiping his power;
But midget men, commanding, while I gazed
Moved their weak arms, and brought the god's arms lower.

Roared all around me motor evidence
Of our assault upon life's brevity:
Men hurried as though death were at their heels,
And would not leave their thoughts alone, lest he
Should gain upon them. So they rushed on wheels
From door to door, filling the moments out
With twice each moment's labor—though there steals
Only behind more haste a heavier doubt.

And from the ground an exhalation came,
Even in the breath of stone and iron streets,
The breath of Autumn, earthy from the leaves
Fallen beneath the trees—such breath as meets
An idle harvester when all the sheaves
Are carried, or some ploughboy wandering home,
Who, missing the late swallow from his eaves,
In darkening silence listens, and is dumb.

IT TAKES
32 different ingredients
to make good Vegetable Soup!

And how many capable housewives have the time or the inclination to do all the marketing, preparing and cooking of so many ingredients? To say nothing of the cost!

Yet it requires all these different vegetables, cereals, meat, herbs and seasoning to yield just the right flavor; just the hearty, filling, tempting soup which everybody likes so much!

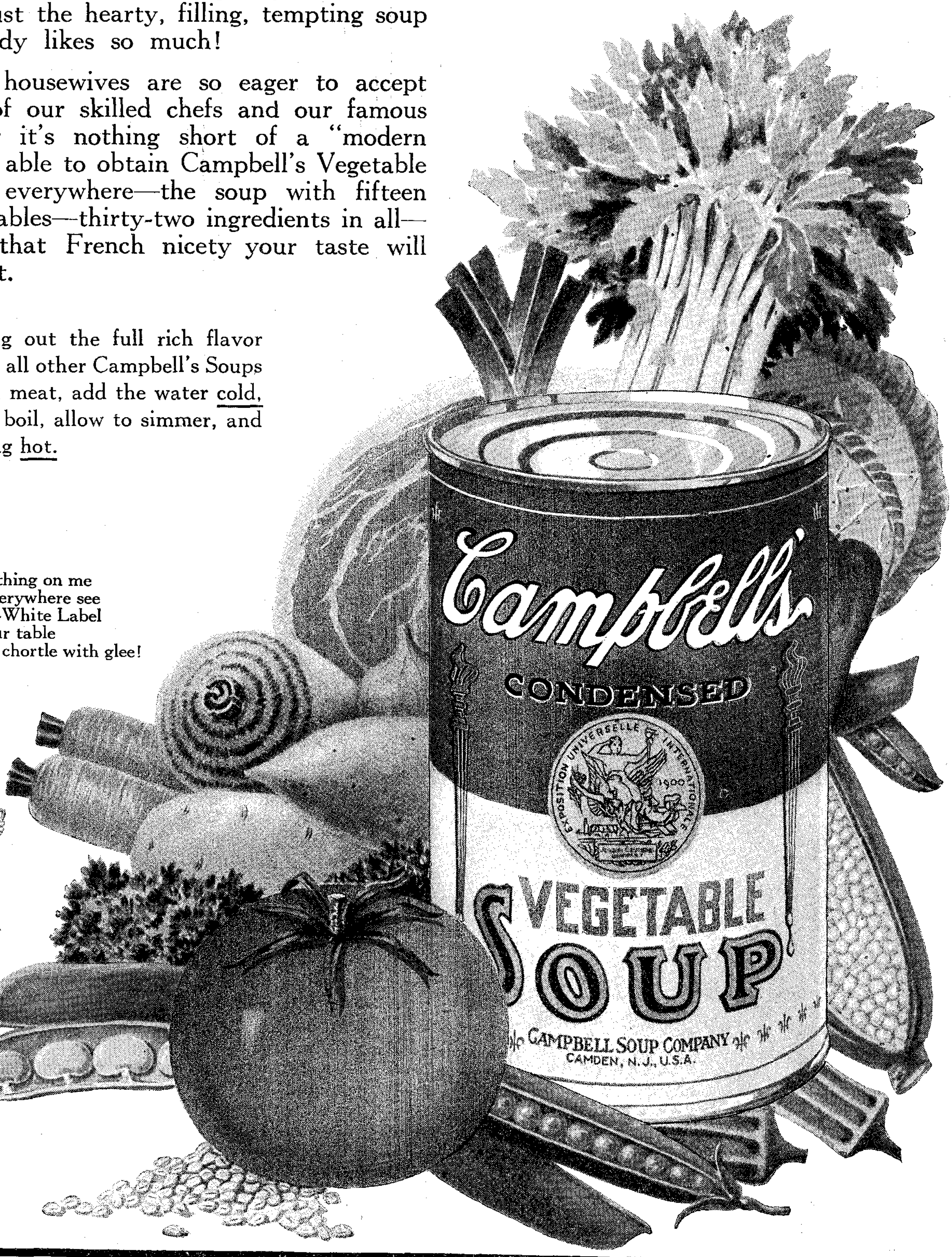
No wonder housewives are so eager to accept the big help of our skilled chefs and our famous kitchens! For it's nothing short of a "modern miracle" to be able to obtain Campbell's Vegetable Soup always, everywhere—the soup with fifteen different vegetables—thirty-two ingredients in all—blended with that French nicety your taste will instantly detect.

21 kinds
12 cents a can

To bring out the full rich flavor of this and all other Campbell's Soups made with meat, add the water cold, bring to a boil, allow to simmer, and serve piping hot.

Miss America has nothing on me
My name you will everywhere see
For my Red-and-White Label
Brings joy to your table
And you bubble and chortle with glee!

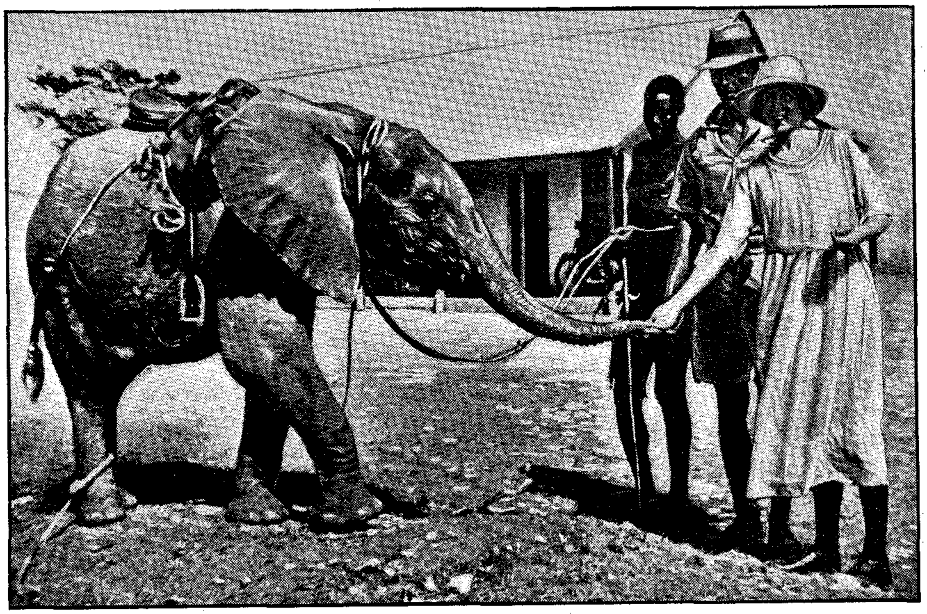
Miss Campbell
A Campbell's Soups


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
VEGETABLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

RAISING BABIES WITH WILD BEASTS FOR NEIGHBORS

DRAGGING A LEOPARD BACKWARD by its tail, according to a wife and mother who has done the trick, imparts "rather a funny feeling" to the one who is doing the dragging. "Because," she explains simply, "one is always thinking, 'Now what's he going to do, I wonder? Will he still be so interested in those monkeys he was trying to get that he won't bother about me? Or will he get irritated and decide to turn around and try a bite?'"



Photographs by courtesy of the New York *World*

THE CHILDREN'S PONY HAD ITS OWN TRUNK

And this was only one of from 200 to 300 assorted pets that the lucky little Hubbards played with in the African tall grass.

Such is one of the observations of Mrs. Wynant Hubbard, a graduate of Vassar, who brought up two babies in a big-game region of Darkest Africa, and managed a camp of 250 natives and a menagerie of 300 wild animals while her husband, a Harvard man, hunted specimens for circuses and zoos. Her second baby was born in Africa, and enjoyed the attentions of an admirable nurse in the person of a black boy, trained by Mrs. Hubbard for that purpose. Both the children loved their wild neighbors and were "in a seventh heaven of bliss when they had a little antelope or a tiny wildcat to hug." Davy, the older one, "had a wildcat as a pet for months," we read. The two would play together by the hour, and "the kitten would never show a claw." But, alas! "One night Davy took the wildcat to bed with him. Quite unintentionally he smothered it to death. Even then the little animal did not scratch his master." From Mrs. Hubbard's narrative in the New York *World*, we glean further:

I went into the heart of Africa with my husband, and there we stayed throughout three years. We took our fourteen-months-old baby with us. When we returned to the United States there were four in the family, for Joe, our second child, was born in Rhodesia. Our experiences during those three years show that raising a young family in the Dark Continent, away from all white people, is not the impossible task that some might think it. But there were enough thrills and hardships to keep it continually entertaining, to say the least.

My husband has always been interested in animals, and this, coupled with the courses in mining which he studied while at Harvard, led our footsteps toward Africa. While he was in the university he used to work in the Boston Zoo with the animals in his spare time, and he developed a fondness for them.

Before my graduation from Vassar I went up to Labrador during the war year of 1918 to do some nursing at the Grenfell Medical Mission there. It was in Labrador that Mr. Hubbard and I first met. After our marriage we went to Nova Scotia and then to Africa on the business of asbestos mining.

But the asbestos prospects in Africa fell through, and as we were left stranded there with nothing to do, our thoughts turned naturally to wild-animal capturing. It requires much skill to go out in the bush, take young animals alive and bring them up in good health and good spirits, but Mr. Hubbard had worked with them enough to acquire that skill. There is plenty of demand for them from the showmen and various animal-trainers.

We decided to take the jump. After fixing up a partnership arrangement with a Rhodesian resident, who agreed to furnish the necessary capital, Mr. Hubbard got the equipment together and we started for Tara, a small collection of huts at the end of a branch railroad which had ventured into the middle of the bush country.

When one goes out into the bush, they call it in Africa, "going into the blue," and that phrase sounds the keynote of the country. Blue, blue sky, with never a break for six months in the year contrasts with the yellow and brown of the rolling country which stretches away on all sides in gentle undulations. There is no hint of a jungle—neither Mr. Hubbard nor I ever saw one in our three years in Africa—and no "lush tropical growth," so often found in popular imagination, if we except the tall grass that grows through the wet summer (from October to March) and often reaches a height of 8 or 10 feet, covering all the countryside. It is burned off during the dry winter months.

Scattered around here and there are a few trees, not greatly unlike some of the commoner ones of New England in appearance. But they are rather scarce; I believe there were only three trees on our place near Tara. Clumps of bush complete the picture, and a finishing touch is added by the innumerable ant-hills that dot the countryside. They are made by the white ant, and range from little mounds a few inches high to huge piles of earth raised up 10 or 12 feet.

These ant-hills furnished us with an essential building material for our huts. When the little creatures heap up the dirt they seem to spit on it some peculiar juice that turns the mud into an ideal plaster. First, we dug shallow trenches in which we placed upright poles close together; we tied a few more branches on as cross-supports and then covered this framework with the ant-hill mud. For thatched roofs, we cut the long grass. A touch of decoration was given by putting on the walls an outer coating of smooth, blue mud.

All this was done about six miles from the little railroad siding of Tara. We had to prepare accommodations for ourselves and about 250 natives, and in addition fix up a "zoo" that would hold around 300 wild animals. By October—this was in 1922—we had our huts finished.

Two days after we had moved in, Joe was born. We were 100 miles from a doctor, north and south, so Mr. Hubbard and a trained nurse were the only ones to officiate at Joe's rather hectic and hurried arrival at two o'clock in the morning of October 8. October is one of the hottest months of the year in Rhodesia, and it was, oh! so hot, even in our mud-huts. I had chosen not to stay in the hospital at Livingstone, 100 miles away, because Davy, our first child, was so puny a baby that I

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OLDSMOBILE SIX

Product of GENERAL MOTORS

HAPPINESS WAS TO DWELL IN THESE MUD-HUTS

The natives built them for Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and their children when they migrated to their second hunting headquarters, at Ruio River.

could not bear to part with him for any length of time in this new country under strange conditions.

All went well, altho Mr. Hubbard had to leave at critical moments to hush poor Davy, who was crying in the other hut.

The "boys," as all natives in Africa are called, no matter what their age, were delighted that a new "boss" was born. They celebrated by giving a dance the next night, in which they reached the heights of syncopation which only a true African can attain.

Joe thrived from the very moment of his birth. I started him off on a regular ration of one grain of euquinin every night, and as a result he has had no more than three or four touches of fever in his life. Euquinin is the same as quinin, without its bitter taste.

But the welfare of Joe and Davy could not take up all my time, for there were many other things incidental to our new life that had to be looked after.

First, there were the natives to hire and care for. As soon as a white man or woman comes into that country, the news spreads by word of mouth among the negroes in the district that there are prospects of good jobs, and they come flocking around. Each one brings his "reference book"—a worn old tablet, usually with a little mirror on the cover, in which all his previous employers have written down what they think of him. The native guards his book of references carefully indeed—he knows that it would be almost impossible to get a job without it.

It was not long before we had 250 natives working for us. Then Mr. Hubbard would go off on his hunting expeditions—he would be away sometimes two or three months at a time and I would be alone with my children and the farm full of "boys."

At first I had a difficult time making my wants known, as none of the "boys" understood English, and I didn't know anything about the Matabele tongue. The first four words that I learned in this new language were "manzi" (water), "chisa manzi" (hot water) "mooshe" (good) and "ikona mooshe" (no good). It came easier after a while.

Naturally it was impossible for me to supervise all the two hundred-odd natives personally, so I gave my orders through the "foremen" that we had picked out of the groups. I kept a closer supervision over the household affairs, but after a while the boys got so well trained that I had little worry.

Mrs. Hubbard pays a tribute to her houseboy, "Johnny Mumba," a Kongo native who had come from the Victoria Falls Hotel. She writes:

When he joined us he could speak no English except "hot water" and "cold water." But he was a capable chap; he kept the huts in perfect order, and also did the washing. He would souse the clothes and linen with water, rub them with soap and then thump them soundly on a box until they were snowy white—the approved African method and really the most effective.

The natives were our chief source of supply. When it was a time of plenty they would bring in all the game we wanted, and no one could ask for better meat than that of such strange-sounding animals, as duiker, oribi, eland or sable antelope.

In famine time I had to change the main course to fowl. Guinea-fowl was especially plentiful in season, and the boys would go out and trap them for ten cents apiece. The country was alive with this bird, and we almost became ashamed to look "n'kanka" in the face.

Milk I got by renting from the natives three of their tiny cows at the reasonable rate of $1.25 per month. Fruit and vegetables were more difficult to get. I had a fair-sized garden started there once and was in high hopes of having a steady supply, but the fates were against us. Just as the plants were beginning to develop, huge grasshoppers descended by the thousands and destroyed the garden completely!

A typical Sunday dinner which I used to serve was as follows:

Eland Soup
Guinea-Fowl Yams
Kidney-Beans Tomatoes
Bananas or Watermelons
Tea

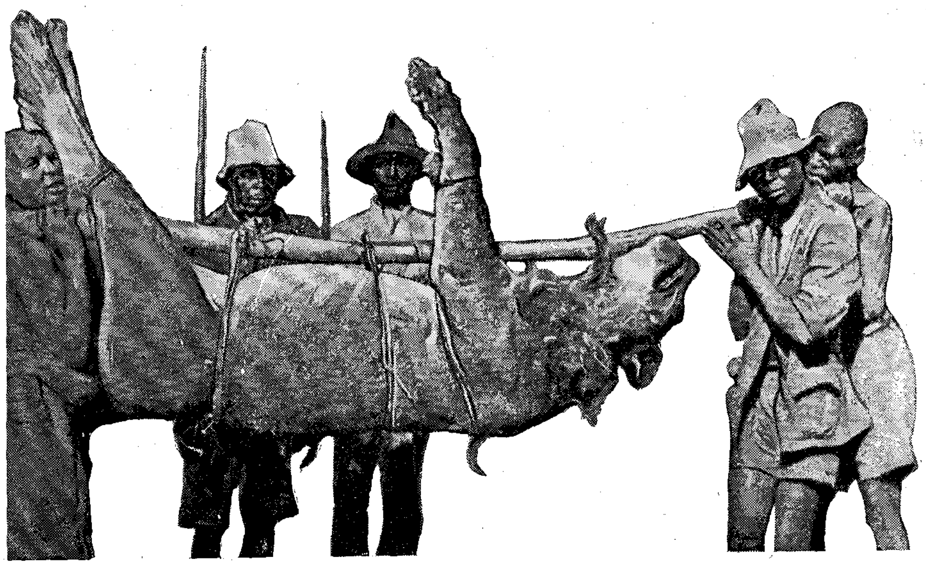
My prize recipe, however, was that which I used for cream puffs one Christmas. They were made with buffalo fat and guinea-fowl eggs.

Once I committed a bad mistake in this régime of cookery. I was busy on some beaten biscuits, and suddenly found that the supply of buffalo fat was running low. I went into the room next to the kitchen, hurriedly seized a jar that appeared to contain what I wanted and mixed its contents with the rest of the biscuit recipe. I later found that I had used fat, all right—but it had come from a leopard. You may not think there is much difference between that and the buffalo fat, but I can assure you there is!

I was of necessity a policeman, judge, jury, doctor and nurse, and general guardian of the natives while Mr. Hubbard was away. They would frequently get involved among themselves, and then the white woman would have to administer approximate justice.

"Oh, he's dying—come quick, come quick!" some one of the boys would exclaim, rushing up to me. "Oh, come quick, he's being killed!" So I would have to go down to the native compound and end the quarrel and afterward patch up the differences.

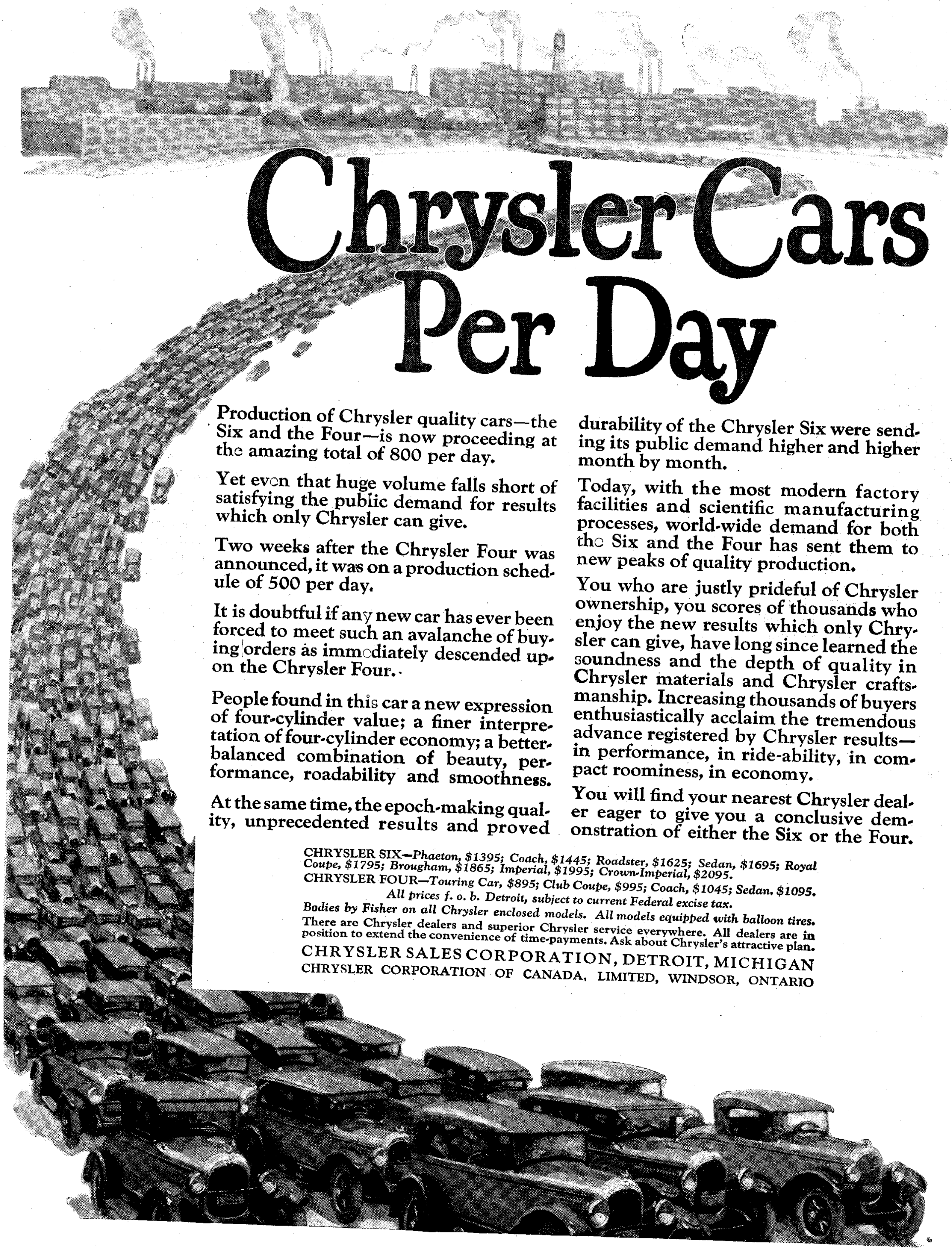
There was nearly always a woman at the bottom of it. When



"WHEN THEY PROWLED NEAR OUR TENT, WE SHOT THEM"

And otherwise "lions gave us a few worries," according to the cheerful narrative of the young American wife and mother.

800



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People found in this car a new expression of four-cylinder value; a finer interpretation of four-cylinder economy; a better-balanced combination of beauty, performance, roadability and smoothness.

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You will find your nearest Chrysler dealer eager to give you a conclusive demonstration of either the Six or the Four.

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CHRYSLER FOUR—*Touring Car, $895; Club Coupe, $995; Coach, $1045; Sedan, $1095.*
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I found out whose wife was whose and got everybody sorted out properly, the fight would end and I could go back to more routine tasks. The natives did not sulk; once a quarrel was over it was over, and they harbored no hard feelings about it. We had a Kongo savage with a terrible temper (toward other natives, that is)—he had his front teeth filed to beautifully sharp points, and the bridge of his nose had been removed some time since by a peevish leopard, so he was a rather ferocious sight. Once I had to interfere in a vicious fight which he was staging with another boy. I pummeled him between the shoulder-blades until he realized what I meant, and then he quit his altercation immediately, with no hard feelings afterward at all.

The natives had to come to me frequently for medical attention, and I soon learned that the two favorite prescriptions were salts and iodin. The iodin was held in especially high regard because it hurt a good deal when it was splashed liberally on an open cut, and to a native a medicine is no good at all unless it hurts. The more painful it is, they reason, the better it must be.

Another of my jobs was as head keeper of the menagerie while Mr. Hubbard was gone. The stock of animals on hand grew rapidly as he met with success in his hunts, and there were soon about 600 beasts on the place which had to be cared for.

Our zoo was mostly a conglomeration of wire cages, in which everything from lions to wart-hogs and from panthers to monkeys prowled and jumped and trotted around. The four leopards—all of them pets—were not caged. Instead, we fastened a chain from the collar to a wire which stretched overhead between two poles some distance apart. There was a sliding connection so the leopard could run the length of the wire and back, but no further. For the monkeys, an empty kerosene can perched on top of a six-foot pole served perfectly. The monkey's rawhide leash was so fixt that he could climb up and down this stilt that held his "house," and he was quite satisfied with the arrangement.

The most troublesome thing about it was the habit the animals had of breaking away and wandering around loose. The leopards, especially, were adept at escaping from confinement. When I saw one of them creeping around quite free, I would have to approach him carefully and lead him back to the zoo. Sometimes the collar and chain would be broken off, and then it was necessary to grab the animal by its tail and, tugging as hard as possible, make it back up to where it belonged.

At first Mrs. Hubbard was wary about intrusting her little ones to the care of a native, but she "soon learned that the boys would have given their lives for the children, whom they adored." And then she relates how "the solution of the problem presented itself in the person of Tickie":

Tickie (which means in slang, "three-penny piece") had been a cattle boy, but the cook had taken him into the kitchen as chief dishwasher and fetch-and-carrier. He was as shy as a rabbit when I was around, but I could see that he was conscientious at his work, and he also seemed to love the children. He was always with them when they were playing around the kitchen, which was often.

I took a chance, promoted Tickie to nurseboy at $2 a month, and let him take almost complete charge of Davy and Joe. There was never any reason to regret this step. He was a nice, intelligent, clean youngster—about sixteen years old at this time—and a marvel of faithfulness.

Early in the morning Tickie would be on hand to get the children out of bed, dress them, and give them their breakfast. Then he would put them both in an old baby-buggy and trundle them off to a sand-heap by the side of the little river where we got our water. There they would play until luncheon time, under Tickie's watchful eye.

At the proper hour, this model nurseboy would give the babies their tomato or orange juice, get their baths ready, and, if I happened to be busy, he could bathe Joe, give him his bottle properly warmed, and then put him into his crib for his nap. All during the afternoon he would be with them again, and have them home in time for supper at six. He spent almost every day of three years with those children—seven days a week he was on duty from five in the morning to seven at night!

Most remarkable of all, he learned how to prepare Joe's bottles of milk while the baby was still on a formula. Tickie would carefully sterilize the bottles, mix the proper amounts of milk, water or barley-water and milk-sugar, fill the bottles, wrap them in a wet cloth, and place them in a cool, breezy place. He was a perfect baby's chef.

There were moments of anxiety, of course. Davy, when he was only a little over a year old, once appeared proudly before his father, grasping a wriggling object in his chubby fist. It proved to be a baby boomslange, one of Africa's most deadly snakes when full grown. It would probably have caused Davy serious trouble except for the fact that, by some lucky chance or instinct, he had grabbed it right back of the head—the only safe way to hold a snake.

Another scare came one day, when I saw a full-grown boomslange writhing straight up the path toward Davy, who was playing there unaware of the approaching danger. I rushed the baby into the hut, while Mr. Hubbard shot the intruder with a Colt .45.

But these were the only times the children were ever in much danger from that source. The natives are so quick at killing snakes, that I had no worries about them.

Both Davy and Joe, being so very young, had no fear of any living thing, and they loved to go near the wild animals that we kept on the place.

When the British Government shut down on all big-game hunting in Rhodesia, the Hubbards trekked 300 miles, through unmapped bush country, to the Tebe district of Portuguese East Africa. Of which pilgrimage we read:

The expedition consisted of Mr. Hubbard, myself and our two little boys (Joe was over a year old now and Davy about two and a half); fifty natives, including the chief nurseboy, Tickie, seven horses, the children's family of kittens and my pet leopard cub, Binkie.

We formed a long cavalcade, strung out one behind the other as we marched over the rolling prairie country, through the tall grass and clumps of bush. Mr. Hubbard and I brought up the rear so that we could look after stragglers, and Davy and Joe were further up toward the front of the procession, carried in a sort of traveling crib. This was nothing but Joe's bed (a mosquito wire box on a wooden frame) swung underneath a long pole, which was carried by two natives, one at each end. A piece of canvas covered with green cloth was hung over the pole to keep out the sun. Into this contraption went the two little chaps, with five kittens for pets and an empty revolver with which they could "shoot a kudu" as often as they liked. Much of the day the children slept, lulled by the swaying of the crib and the wild singing and shouting of their black carriers.

We usually started early in the morning to take advantage of the coolness. After walking until about eleven o'clock, we would stop and make the noon camp, which was a hectic affair. By the time Mr. Hubbard and I arrived at the stopping-place, we expected tea ready and a bough shelter up where we could sit and where Joe could sleep if he wanted to.

At 2.30 we started off again. When we stopt for the night it was usually near a native village, if we could find one. Camp-making was a whirl in the evenings. As soon as the natives got in they threw down their packs, and one gang went off for wood, water, and grass for beds, others pitched the tents, houseboys set up and made the children's beds and mine and got ready the bath, while the cook started dinner and got our ever-present tea on the table. If we were near a native settlement, one of our boys would go off to inform the headboy of the village that we wanted fowl, eggs, and milk, and we seldom failed to get them. Sometimes the natives would have no cattle or goats at all, and the children would have to drink powdered milk—which was all right until one night a new cook whom we had picked up stole it all!

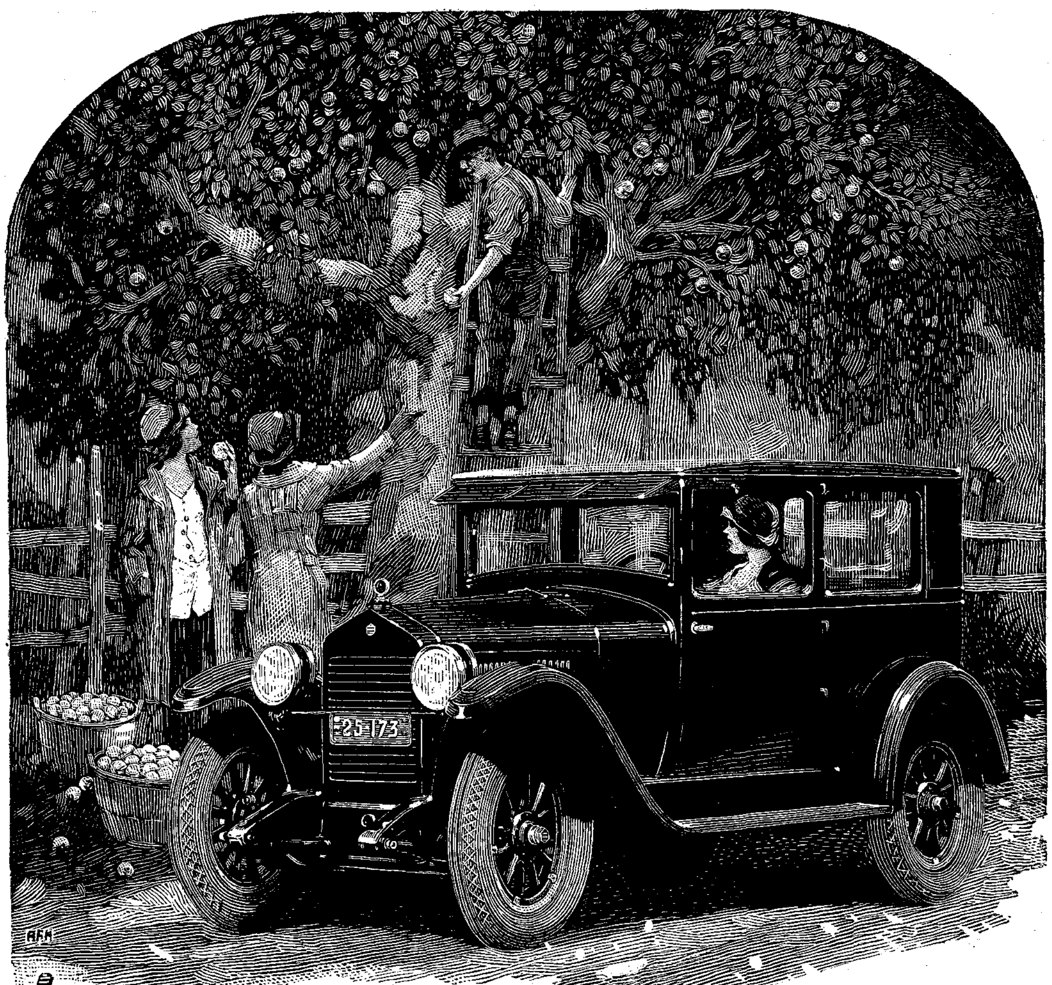
Lions gave us a few worries. One day, after walking thirty miles, we had to make an unsatisfactory camp in a dry river-bed. We were a long distance from water and had only three sacks partly full. To top it all, lions had followed along within fifty yards of us, and during the night gave us a vigorous serenade. But we set fire to the grass on both sides of the river-bed, and despite the horses, which are fine lion bait, we had no serious trouble.

Finally we reached Tete, a dilapidated Portuguese town and the military headquarters for that district. We decided to wait a few days for the necessary permit before going on into the interior. We waited a month. Nothing can be done in a hurry in that land!

The day after our arrival at the Ruio River, our destination, Mr. Hubbard and I went off with some of our boys and chose the most suitable hilltop on which to erect our mud huts. While they were being built we slept in tents which we surrounded with a reed fence to keep out curious lions, and we had a fire going near by every night.

This was much wilder country than our location at Tara had been. We were a ten-day walk from the nearest railroad, and all around us rose mountains that were difficult to cross. But it was big-game country—wild animals come close to camp—so Mr. Hubbard did not have to go as far on his expeditions as formerly.

The children had a new playmate, too. Their nurseboy, Tickie, had acquired a wife in Tete, and with this wife a two-year-old "picannin"—a cunning, saucer-eyed black baby. Tickie had been well trained, so I knew that little Allemanda was clean, and I allowed the children to play with him. The



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three of them had great times together, and Allemanda soon got over his shyness at being with white children. It was funny to see them from a distance—felt-hatted Davy and Joe ordering the fat, black baby about, and Allemanda drest with a string of beads around his neck, and nothing else.

Intruding animals annoyed us more than they had at Tara. One night I was awakened by excited barking of the dogs, and went out of my tent to investigate. I found that all the boys, in a fine frenzy of fear, had pulled their blankets over their heads—all, that is, except Maefeking, a brave old warrior. We listened carefully, as we could see nothing in the blackness outside the circle of protecting fires which we kept always burning. Then we heard something knock a skull off the fence of the skin and meat department near by.

"It's only hyenas," I decided.

Maefeking threw a shower of stones contemptuously in that direction, and I went back to bed. In the morning we found lion tracks six feet behind my tent. The next night we put out bait for our visitor, hoping that he would return so I could get a shot at him, but he did not come back.

Leopards, before we finally cleared them out, would come prowling around in search of our dogs, and sometimes would chase them all around the huts while the natives did not dare to shoot in so crowded a place and at such close quarters. We lost three dogs that way.

Hunting was good, and in a few months the Hubbards had a zoo of 300 animals. But then came a series of misfortunes. Their financial backers failed them, they had to let their native helpers go, and, finally, they were confronted with famine and stricken with malaria. Eventually after being cut off by floods for two months, they turned their animals loose and retreated in good order from the wilds. But Mrs. Hubbard vows that they want to go back!

"THE CHINESE JOHN BARRYMORE"

THE GREATEST ACTOR of the Orient, we are told, is Mei Lan Fong, who plays to packed houses throughout China and Japan, receives as much as $3,000 for a single private performance, and is "a bigger man in his way than the President of China." Travelers speak of his fame as a matinee idol as being like that of "John Barrymore and Rudolph Valentino combined." And, "strangely enough," we read, "he has won his reputation through his portrayal of female rôles." In which particular he is said to be "such a master of the art of make-up" that when he is ready to appear before the footlights he is "more beautiful than his wife, who is considered a charmer of the first rank." American theatrical managers have given some consideration to the enterprise of bringing the Chinese star to this country, but the fact that he plays only in his own language has proved an obstacle. As the New York *World* tells us:

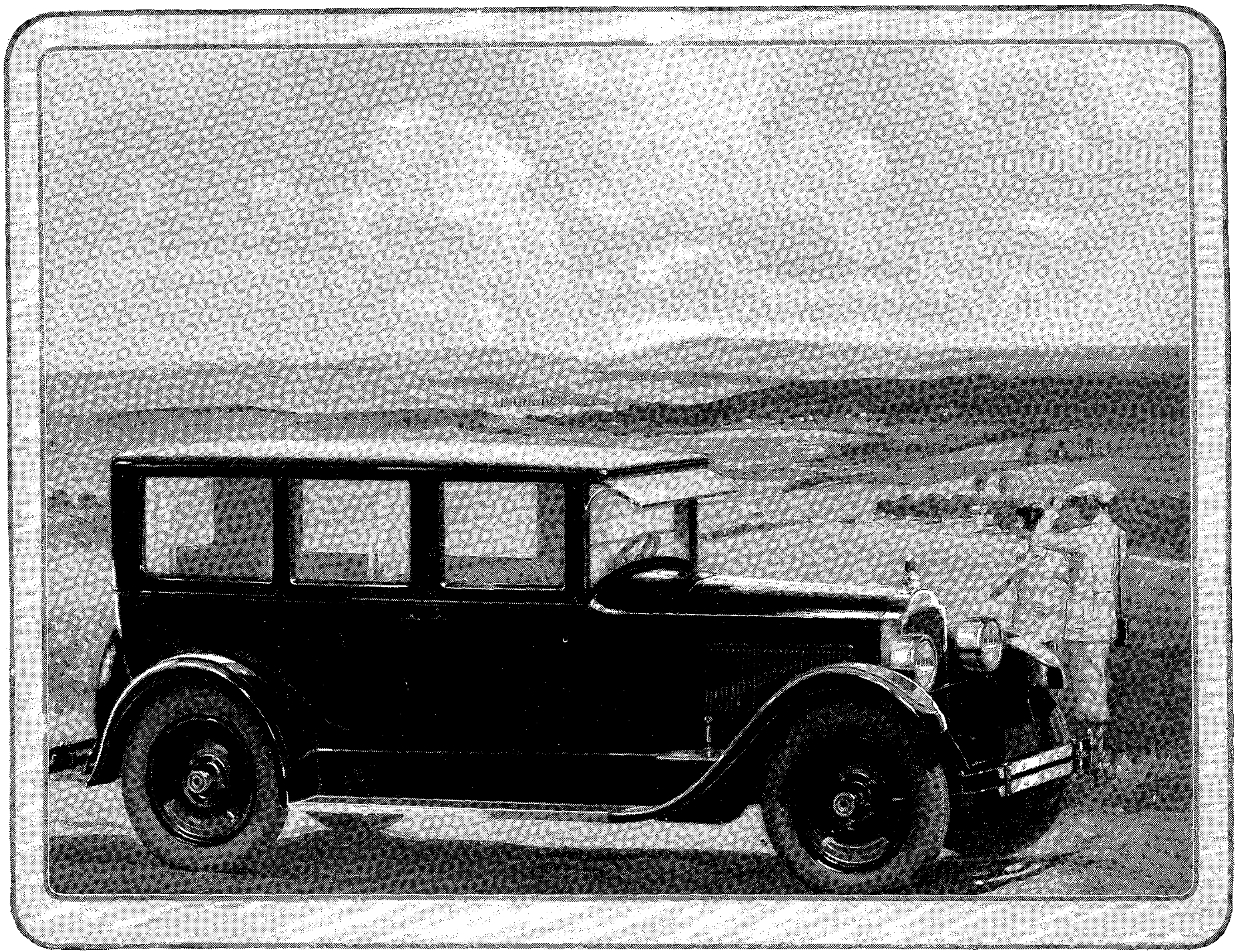
"MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN HIS OWN WIFE"

The greatest of Chinese actors won his fame playing female rôles, and receives $3,000 for a single performance.

> Mei Lan Fong must confine his histrionic ability and the display of his charms to his native country. This is the conclusion of Harry J. Mondorf, European representative of the Keith circuit of vaudeville houses, whose duty it is to scout over the whole world in search of new attractions for the American two-a-day. Mr. Mondorf recently returned to this country from an extended tour of Europe and Asia.
>
> The considerations which caused Mei Lan Fong to be listed as impossible for American exploitation are peculiar. Certain female impersonators have attained a considerable vogue in this country, and Mei Lan Fong would not necessarily be barred because of this peculiarity of his talent. Mr. Mondorf explains the situation thus:
>
> "Mei Lan Fong can not be brought to America because he speaks only Chinese and acts only in Chinese plays. People here wouldn't be able to understand him. He would be a financial loss.
>
> "In China, however, he is unequaled as a box-office attraction. I had heard so much about him that I was determined to have a talk with him. My friends told me it was impossible. Only on the rarest occasions does he receive a visitor. As I insisted, I was told to write him a letter requesting an audience. That was too slow a method. I telephoned to him instead, getting a Chinese interpreter to do the talking.
>
> "Much to the amazement of my friends, Mei Lan Fong asked me to take tea with him the following afternoon. Through the Peking newspapers he had learned that I was in the city. I believe he would have been as disappointed as myself if we had failed to meet.
>
> "The next afternoon I went to his home. It was a beautiful place. He had gathered there a precious collection of art objects valued by connoisseurs at a million dollars.
>
> "As soon as I arrived, I was sent from one secretary to another, and finally was shown to a room where Mei Lan Fong himself was waiting. He arose and came forward to greet me. As he did so, I observed his features. They were as delicate as those of a woman. His jet-black hair was cut in the Western manner, but he wore the ordinary Chinese costume, the outer robe being of a fine blue silk.
>
> "For two hours we talked together, touching especially on the Chinese drama and his own career. Our conversation was carried on through an interpreter, a bright Chinese lad, who was very grateful for the chance to see the great actor."

Like our own Mr. Barrymore, Mei Lan Fong came from a family of actors, and started his stage career when but an infant. *The World* continues to quote Mr. Mondorf:

> Actors in China, it seems, were traditionally regarded as social outcasts, tho this feeling has changed somewhat since the passing of the Ching dynasty. But Mei Lan Fong's talent was so remarkable that at the age of twenty he attracted the attention of a renowned Chinese scholar. This man, lamenting the wide-spread political corruption in China, saw in the young actor a promising instrument for spreading the propaganda of reform. He persuaded Mei Lan Fong to abandon classical Chinese plays and to start anew with a modern type of historical drama written by the scholar himself. From that time on the actor's rise to fame was rapid.
>
> As our talk ended and I rose to go, Mei Lan Fong asked if I would like to see him act. Naturally, I eagerly seized the opportunity. He arranged to have me come to a private performance which he was giving the following evening at a Cabinet Minister's home.
>
> When I arrived at the Minister's house, I found it gaily decorated. About 500 persons were there, and they were all drest in beautiful Oriental costumes. There was one exception—a young Chinese boy in Western evening dress, who came up to me as I entered, and, speaking very good English, escorted me to a seat, where I was placed between two Chinese gentlemen, both of whom spoke English.
>
> Mei Lan Fong gave a splendid performance. It was the finest acting that I had seen in China, and I had already been to about thirty plays.
>
> After the performance, I went to Mei Lan Fong's dressing-room. We bowed to each other in the formal Chinese manner, and then I told him how excellent I thought his acting had been. I noticed that all the great people there—Cabinet Ministers, statesmen and leading merchants—treated him with marked respect.
>
> For his public performances the seats are invariably sold out two weeks in advance, with prices as high as in New York theaters, and sometimes higher.
>
> Mei Lan Fong's fame is not confined to China, by any means. He is so noted throughout Japan that they awarded him the honor of being the star at the opening of the Japanese National Theater in Tokyo.



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The Packard Six is a conquest car.

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* * *

The Packard Six seven-passenger Sedan is illustrated—$2785 at Detroit.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

AN AMERICAN "KING TUT'S TOMB"

HE HAS BEEN DUBBED "KING X" by the explorers who discovered his mausoleum in Central America—Messrs. Frans Blom and Oliver La Farge, who have just returned to this country, we read, bringing with them a pure-blooded descendant of the ancient Maya Indians. The Maya civilization was at its height in Mexico and Guatemala sixteen hundred years ago. This rare visitor, known as Tata the Medicine Man, whose Spanish name is Lazaro Hernandez, is expected, we learn from the New Orleans *Item*, "to divulge the secret customs and rites of his famous ancestors" for, "among his tribe he is respected for his so-called supernatural powers of curing and causing ills." The explorers picked him up at Macuspana, and he "proved a godsend. He took care of the horses, soon became an adept at cleaning old monuments for photographing, and was a true friend and excellent companion."

Severe hardships are recounted as having been endured by the explorers, who constituted "the first Tulane Middle American Expedition," but they feel themselves richly rewarded, we are told, by the fruits of their work, particularly the discovery of the tomb of the unknown "King X" in a group of mounds at Vaxactum. There, too, they found "the first real astronomical observatory of the old Mayas to be unearthed." We read:

> The tomb of "King X" was found in the main mound. It consisted of a small room, nine feet long and seven feet wide. The explorers entered by the roof, which had caved in. Four square pillars were still standing upright on the floor. These, Mr. Blom believes, must have supported a small wooden table on which the body of the King, clothed in his finest ceremonial garments, lay. A number of human bones littered the floor about the pillars. More than 300 perforated sea-shells, punctured at the ends with painstaking care as if to form a necklace, were scattered among the bones.
>
> The most important discovery in the tomb, however, rested on the north, south and east walls. Large blocks of hieroglyphs were inscribed on each, and each bore perfect portraits of three men molded in stucco relief. On the east wall the figures were slightly better executed than on the others. Evidently the figure in the center was that of the dead King, and the others those of the highest of the high priests. The sun, entering from the open wall on the west, cast its dull glow on the face of the ruler's portrait late in the afternoon. It was at this hour, undoubtedly, that the burial ceremony took place. The Maya rulers had their tombs prepared many years in advance of their deaths.
>
> The faces of the figures and their headdresses had been carefully molded. The state of preservation was almost perfect.
>
> "I am convinced," said Mr. Blom, "that here we have found nine stucco portraits so far unparalleled in Maya research. They are without a doubt the most beautiful examples of Maya portrait art ever found."
>
> The Tulane explorers attempted to guard the tomb until the local and Federal authorities could take steps to protect it against vandals. The next morning, however, they found that Mexican children can be as destructive as their American brothers and sisters. Some urchins had entered the tomb and amused themselves by hurling mud balls and stones at the figures on the walls. The scientists repaired the damage and turned over the tomb to the proper authorities.

It is doubtful, we are told, if a previous archeological party "ever suffered such nerve-racking hardships as did the first Tulane expedition." The account continues:

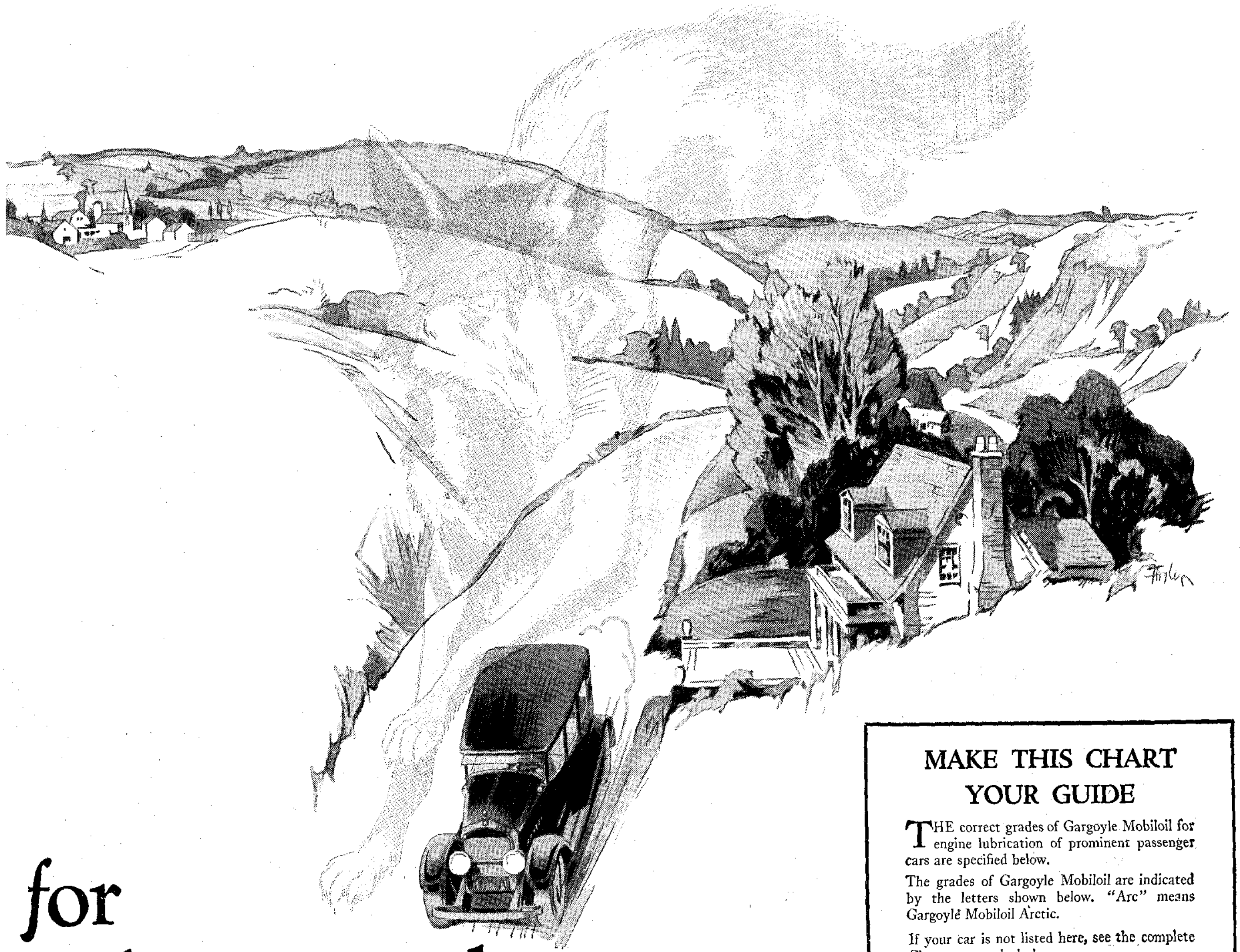
> Messrs. Blom and La Farge crossed faint Indian trails over which the feet of white man probably had never trod. They slowly bored their tortuous way through wild jungles, while a squad of Indians cut a swath for them with machetes. They climbed and descended almost perpendicular peaks. They visited tribes of Indians who still use the bow and arrow for weapons, and whom they were warned not to visit "if you want to get out alive." They escaped death by the narrowest of margins a dozen times. And yet, the only weapon they carried was a small .22-caliber special rifle for shooting small birds and other provender.
>
> However impenetrable the jungle and insurmountable the obstacles, the Tulane explorers pushed steadily on, so that at the end of their journey they tabulated the following:
>
> 1. Covered 1,250 miles on horseback.
> 2. Traveled 2,500 miles by water and 1,000 by railroad.
> 3. Discovered studies and brought back data on twenty-four new cities.
> 4. Discovered and photographed seventy-three new carved monuments.
> 5. Brought to light thirty-two new inscriptions, most of them dates.
> 6. Discovered virtually that the Maya civilization comprised many sub tribes.
> 7. Filled out many heretofore puzzling gaps in Maya history.
> 8. Cemented a close friendship between countless Indian villages and Central American Government officials and Tulane University, New Orleans.

Of the explorers themselves, *The Item* says:

> Mr. Blom is a young archeologist who is doing his first work for Tulane. He was formerly a research scientist in the Maya field for the Mexican Government, and more recently with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is a native of Denmark. He is well known in the archeological field for his microscopic methods and indefatigable temperament. He has voluminous notes and painstaking drawings and sketches of all his discoveries, which in themselves form one of the most valuable results of the expedition.
>
> Mr. La Farge is a recent graduate of Harvard. He is from New York City and Saunderstown, Rhode Island. He is a grandson of John La Farge, the late American artist. Mr. La Farge, whose specialty is ethnology, has collected an enormous amount of interesting information on the languages, customs and history of the Maya. He will continue his studies with Tata, the native Indian brought to New Orleans by the expedition, during the next fortnight.

It was a difficult country that the explorers traversed, and one abounding in natural wonders. At Tochiba, for instance, a huge limestone wall blocks the Upper Tuliha River, forming a natural bridge, and we are told:

> The river, a swift, deep-channeled stream, hurls itself at the obstruction and then, roaring as if in futile rage that it has to divert itself in order to pass, disappears in a strong whirlpool under the wall. At this strategic point the Mayas built one of their most interesting cities.
>
> The explorers searched the ruins. They found, first of all, several plain uncarved monuments and some stone slabs more than twelve feet high in the plaza. None of the finds contained glyphs. On climbing to the top of the main pyramid on which a temple once stood, they discovered that the roof of the 1,500-year-old chamber had fallen in. With painstaking care the archeologists, excited by the possibility of an important discovery, quickly climbed over the ruin in the upper chamber to a less dilapidated lower room. There their fondest hopes were realized.
>
> A collection of exquisite pottery, one of the most beautifully designed and best preserved ever found, lay in full view. Some were without a crack, others were slightly damaged. The pottery contained many paintings done in beautiful color combinations of orange and black. Collecting them, the explorers returned to search the upper chamber.
>
> After clearing away some of the débris from the fallen roof, they were astonished to find another group of pottery, but distinct in type from that in the lower chamber. In this room the clay vessels each were supported on three round feet. Each foot is hollow and contains a small pellet or "rattle." Those in the lower room stood on raised surfaces like the round rings on the bottom of our modern dinner-plates. The valuable collection was taken to the ranch and deposited there after the broken pieces had been repaired.
>
> Another extremely important discovery was made at the same ruins. While exploring the upper chamber, Mr. Blom picked up a tooth in the loose dirt. Upon close examination, he discovered that the tooth contained a black filling ingeniously inlaid so that after 1,500 years it still formed a part of the tooth without the slightest indication of further decay or deterioration. It was filled in a point, a custom typical of the Maya, who considered it highly beautifying.
>
> "Here is absolute proof that the Maya, without the aid of modern instruments and drugs, was a skilled dentist 1,500 years ago," Mr. Blom said. "How they did their drilling and anesthetizing is a mystery. They must, however, have possest some secret drug with which to deaden the pain and to make the inlay last so long without extracting the nerve. Modern dentists tell us it is necessary to extract the nerve for such an operation.



for velvet-smooth running

How your oil becomes contaminated by dust, water, gasoline, and carbon. The remedy:

SUPPOSE your engine were made entirely of glass and you could watch it running. You would never again question the economy of regularly draining off all old oil from your crankcase and refilling with fresh Mobiloil.

Even with Mobiloil protection, contaminating influences are at work. In your glass engine you would *see* dust entering at all times through the carburetor. You would *see* raw gasoline seeping past the rings when you use the choke in starting. You would *see* carbon forming in minute quantities. You would even see water vapor produced from each explosion of the fuel charge within the combustion chamber.

Mobiloil is unexcelled in retaining rich lubricating value under extreme heat and the contamination of service. But if you wish the best results play fair with your engine and drain off all old oil regularly, replacing it with fresh.

When the season's temperature is regularly above the freezing point of 32° F., Mobiloil can be used for a full 1,000 miles before replacement. When the temperature is regularly *below* 32° F., no oil should be used more than 500 miles. Here is the reason: The more frequent use of the choke adds to the dilution of oil with gasoline—thus robbing the oil of its lubricating value.

An interesting demonstration

If you have driven 500 miles or more since the crankcase was drained and refilled, try this interesting experiment: See the nearest Mobiloil dealer. Have him tell you from the Mobiloil Chart the correct oil for your car at this time of the year. Have the old oil drawn off and refill to the correct level with Mobiloil.

Then notice the difference—in velvet-smooth running, in greater response to acceleration, in added power, in quieter running.

Vacuum Oil Co., branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

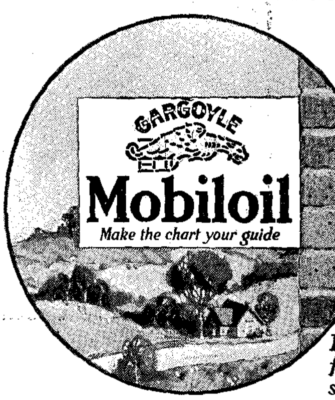
MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

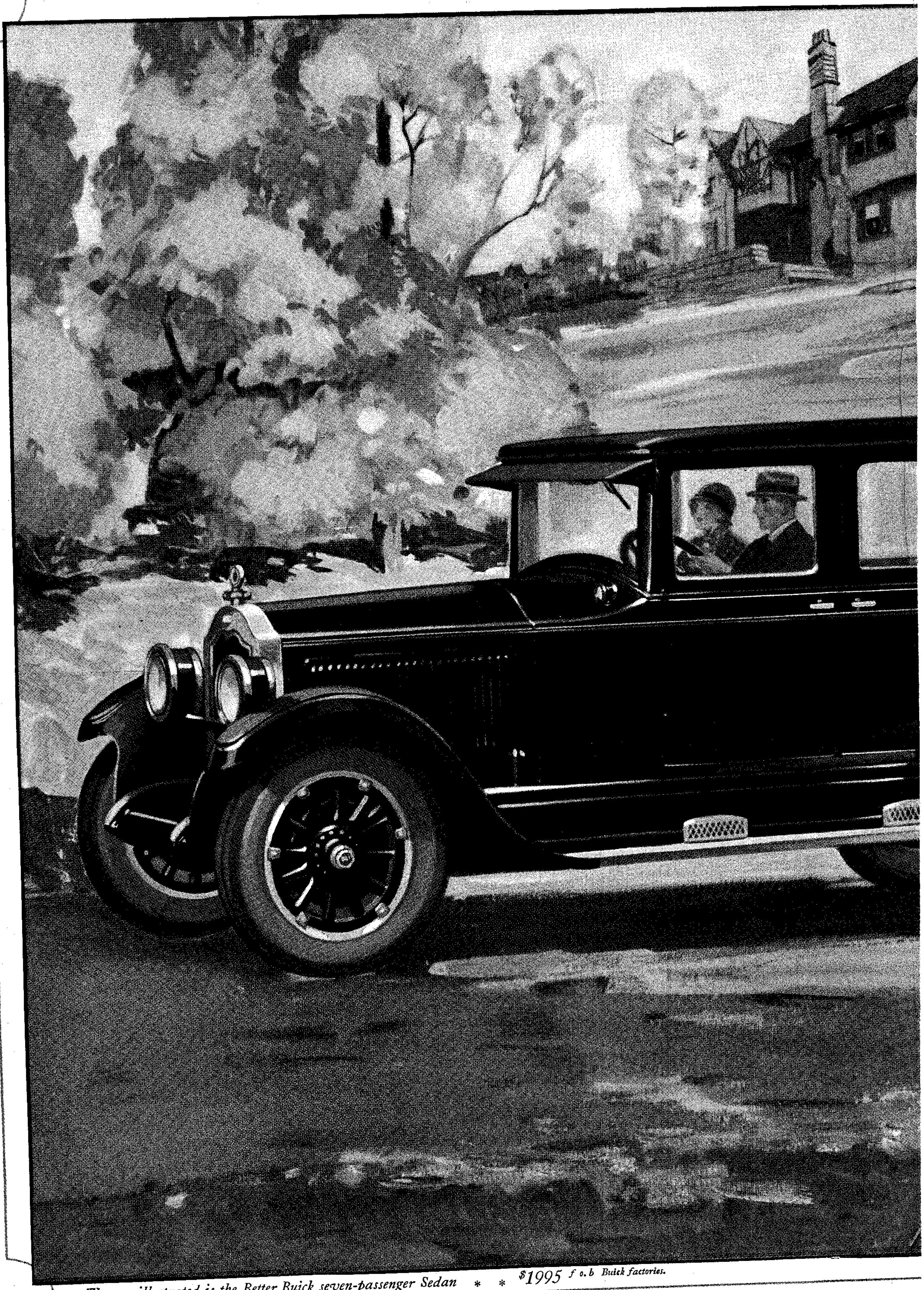
If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (*other mod's.*)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (*other mod's.*)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....


GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Look for this sign

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



The car illustrated is the Better Buick seven-passenger Sedan * * $1995 *f. o. b. Buick factories.*

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Buick
MOTOR CARS

Buick values increased again!

Each year finds Buick value greater than ever before. More motor car for your money a year ago—still more today, in the *Better* Buick!

More power! Now, 75 horsepower in the famous Buick Valve-in-Head engine.

More reliability! Now, a "Triple Sealed Engine" added to the famous "Sealed Chassis". An air cleaner, a gasoline filter and an oil filter now keep dirt out of the engine and protect its fine performance for countless extra miles and extra years.

Greater comfort and beauty! Duotone in Duco colors with smart, new closed bodies.

Greater safety! The Buick Controllable Beam Headlight and time-tested mechanical four-wheel brakes.

Even though you are familiar with the past excellence of Buick—you should drive the *Better Buick.* You will find Buick value has been tremendously increased.

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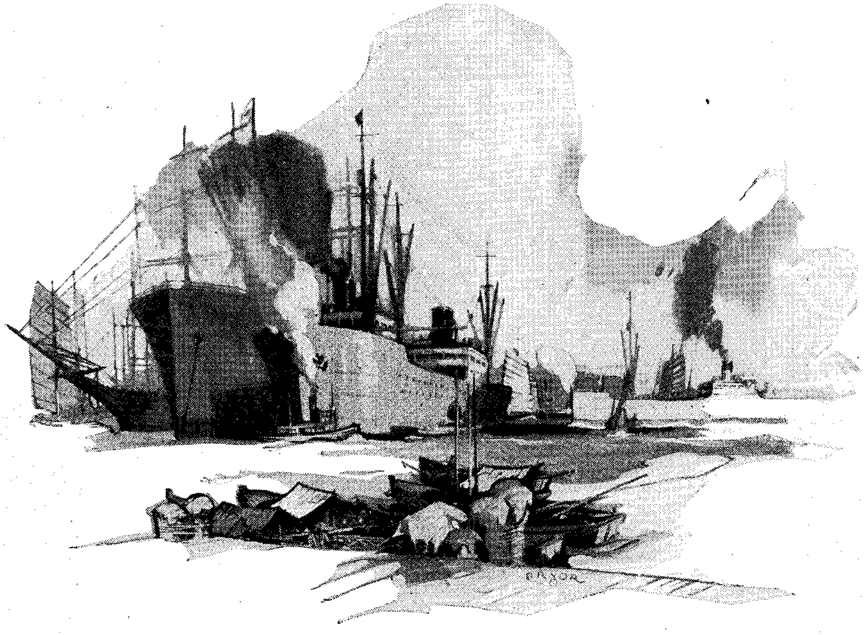
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

The Better Buick

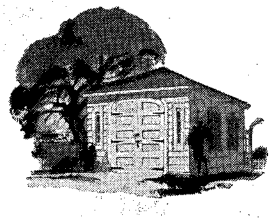
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



"– and in one hundred foreign ports"

Wherever men live and build . . . wherever they work in wood . . there you find one name with a meaning that never changes. That name is STANLEY and that meaning is *highest quality.* Everywhere in America and in one hundred foreign ports Stanley Tools and Hardware are respected. From Kadiak to Mozambique! From Coronel to Shikoku! STANLEY, New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.

STANLEY



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Stanley garage hinges, latches, bolts and door holders are thoroughly satisfactory in service and so well designed that they also are appreciated for their decorative value. This garage hardware will add definitely to the pleasing appearance of any home garage.

GARAGE HARDWARE

STANLEY
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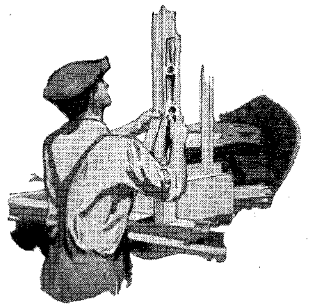

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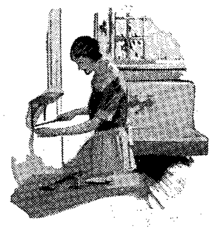
They know that the design, the balance, the very 'feel' of Stanley Tools makes work lighter and that their better quality gives them longer life. Every resource of this company is pledged to maintain the standard of quality upon which our reputation has been built.

CARPENTERS TOOLS

STANLEY
TOOLS



The Tools for the Home

Four-Square Household Tools make quick work of the hundred and one little jobs around the house that call for tools. Basically of Stanley quality, they are made in a finish and with a simplicity of construction which meet the needs of the householder.

FOUR-SQUARE HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

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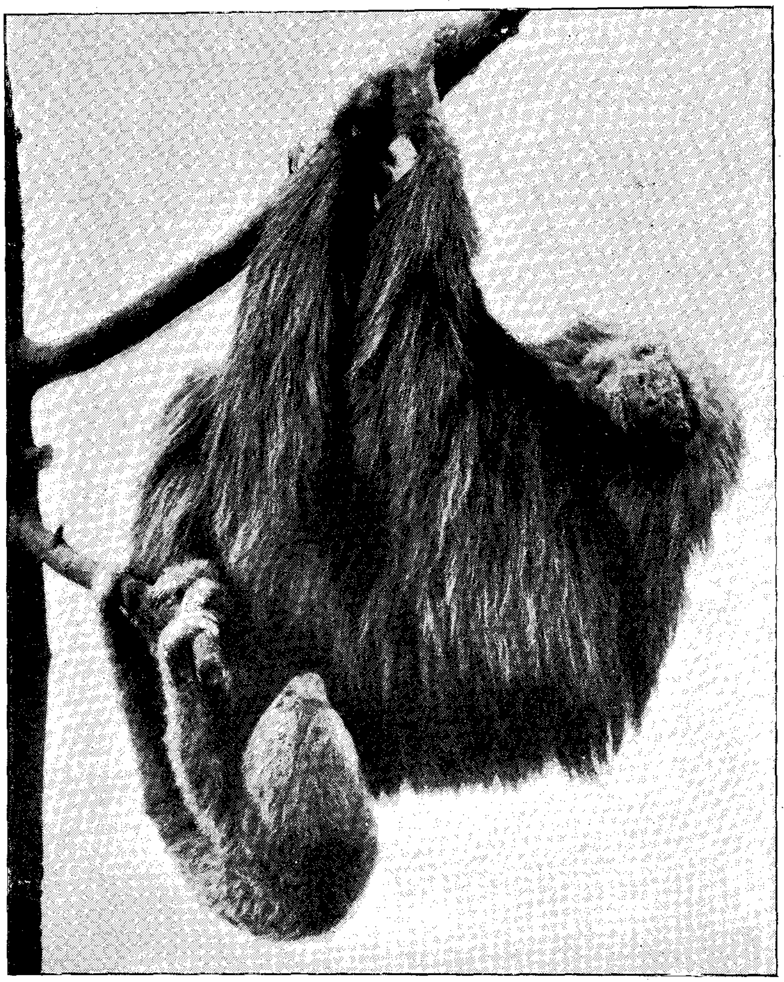
BEASTS · BIRDS · AND · TREES

NATURE'S SLOW-MOTION CHAMPION

WHEN HER JUNGLE LOVER touched her shoulder, the sleeping beauty awoke, and was filled with a fury of hatred for him. She slashed back at him in self-defense, but he had already entangled her back hair, and escape seemed impossible. However, she suddenly broke loose, and left that dangerous place for an elevation which seemed to offer some protection. Her lover climbed after, but at a critical moment sleep overcame him, and he abandoned her capture. Is this a movie of the familiar sheik variety, or a Mid-West tale of the "great open spaces"? Sad to relate, it is only the story of a laggard lover, whose name, like his nature, was sloth. William Beebe, the naturalist, says that if you wish to know what a sloth is like, you can set your imagination wildly to work, and all the things you think a sloth is, he isn't. The man who invented the slow-motion movies would give up in despair if he could see a sloth walk, for it would seem to be the last word in deliberation, and even when it makes affectionate advances to a lady friend, it does not hasten its languid steps, or alter its stolid expression. "Why hurry?" it seems to say, "the universe is always here, and to-morrow will do as well as to-day."

William Beebe, in "Jungle Days" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), a book issued just before his return from his recent trip to the fabulous Sargasso Sea, has made a record of the life of the sloth which will live long as a descriptive achievement of scientific and literary value. His general description of the sloth's appearance, however, would not inspire a strong affection for this sprightly animal:



ITS MOTTO SEEMS TO BE "WHY HURRY?"

> It is difficult to find adequate comparisons for a topsy-turvy creature like a sloth, but if I had already had synthetic experience with a golem, I would take for a formula the general appearance of an English sheep dog, giving it a face with barely distinguishable features and no expression, an inexhaustible appetite for a single kind of coarse leaf, a gamut of emotions well below the animal kingdom, and an enthusiasm for life excelled by a healthy sunflower. Suspend this from a jungle limb by a dozen strong hooks, and—you would still have to see a live sloth to appreciate its appearance.
>
> At rest, curled up into an arboreal ball, a sloth is indistinguishable from a cluster of leaves; in action, the second hand of a watch often covers more distance. At first sight of the shapeless ball of hay, moving with hopeless inadequacy, astonishment shifts to pity, then to impatience and, finally, as we sense a life of years spent thus, we feel almost disgust. At which moment the sloth reaches blindly in our direction, thinking us a barren, leafless, but perhaps climbable tree, and our emotions change again, this time to sheer delight as a tiny infant sloth raises its indescribably funny face from its mother's breast and sends forth the single tone, the high, whistling squeak, which in sloth intercourse is song, shout, converse, whisper, argument and chant. Separating him from his mother is like plucking a bur from one's hair, but when freed, he contentedly hooks his small self to our clothing and creeps slowly about.
>
> The resistance made by a mother sloth to the abstraction of its offspring is chiefly the mechanical tangling of the young animal's tiny claws in the long maternal fur. I have taken away a young sloth and hooked it to a branch five feet away. Being hungry, it began at once to utter its high, penetrating penny whistle. To no other sound, high or low, with even a half-tone's difference does the sloth pay any heed, but its dim hearing is attuned to just this vibration. Slowly the mother starts off in what she thinks is the direction of the sound. It is the moment of moments in the life of the young animal. Yet I have seen her again and again on different occasions pass within two feet of the little chap, and never look to right or left, but keep straight on, stolidly and unvaryingly to the high jungle, while her baby, a few inches out of her path, called in vain. No kidnaped child hidden in mountain fastness or urban underworld was ever more completely lost to its parent than this infant, in full view, and separated by only a sloth's length of space.

A gun fired close to the ear of a sloth will usually arouse not the slightest tremor, says Mr. Beebe; no scent of flower or acid or carrion causes any reaction; a sleeping sloth may be shaken violently without awakening, the waving of a scarlet rag, or a climbing serpent a few feet away, brings no gleam of curiosity or fear to the dull eyes; an astonishingly long immersion in water produces discomfort but not death. He proceeds:

> When we think what a constant struggle life is to most creatures, even when they are equipped with the keenest of senses and powerful means of offense, it seems incredible that a sloth can hold its own in this overcrowded tropical jungle.
>
> From birth to death it climbs slowly about the great trees, leisurely feeding, languidly loving, and almost mechanically caring for its young. On the ground a host of enemies await it, but among the higher branches it fears chiefly occasional great boas, climbing jaguars and, worst of all, the mighty talons of harpy eagles. Its means of offense is a joke—a slow, ineffective reaching forward with open jaws, a lethargic stroke of arm and claws which anything but another sloth can avoid. Yet the race of sloths persists and thrives, and in past years I have had as many as eighteen under observation at one time.
>
> A sloth makes no nest or shelter; it even disdains the protection

24 hour shaving comfort

Read the offer below that puts the last touch on a perfect shave

YOU know how your fingers approve the velvety feel of your skin after your morning shave with Williams Shaving Cream.

No lucky accident about it, either. Williams Cream was specifically made to leave your skin *conditioned* as well as smoothly shaved.

Wouldn't you like to keep that "just-shaved-with-Williams" feeling all day long? Read the offer below. This offer will allow you to enjoy an after-shaving comfort that you may have thought impossible.

Williams shaving specialists created Aqua Velva, a pure amber liquid, to *keep* your skin as soothed and velvety as Williams Shaving Cream *leaves* it.

Designed solely for use after shaving, Aqua Velva benefits your skin in these five ways:

—it tingles delightfully when applied
—it gives first aid to little cuts
—it protects the face from cold and wind
—it prevents face-shine
—it delights with its man-style fragrance

The large 5-ounce bottle at your dealer's is 50c (60c in Canada).

Williams Aqua Velva

for use after shaving

We will send you a handsome one-ounce bottle of Aqua Velva upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps. This size costs us much more than 4 cents.

FOR SPECIAL 1-OZ. BOTTLE SEND COUPON BELOW

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 29-A, Glastonbury, Conn. (If you live in Canada, address The J. B. Williams Co., St. Patrick Street, Montreal).

Enclosed is 4c in stamps for the 1-oz. bottle of Aqua Velva.

Digest 9-12-25

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Continued

of dense foliage. But for all its apparent helplessness it has a *cheval-de-frise* of protection which many animals far above it in intelligence might well envy. Its outer line of defense is invisiblity—and there is none better, for until you have seen your intended prey you can neither attack nor devour him. No hedgehog or armadillo ever rolled a more perfect ball of itself than does a sloth, sitting in a lofty, swaying crotch with head and feet and legs all gathered close together inside. This posture, to an onlooker, destroys all thought of a living animal, but presents a very satisfactory white ants' nest or bunch of dead leaves. If we look at the hair of a sloth, we will see small, gray patches along the length of the hairs—at first sight bits of bark and débris of wood. But these minute, scattered particles are of the utmost aid to this invisibility. They are a peculiar species of alga or lichen-like growth which is found only in this peculiar haunt, and when the rains begin and all the jungle turns a deep, glowing emerald, these tiny plants also react to the welcome moisture and become verdant—thus throwing over the sloth a protecting, misty veil of green.

Even we dull-sensed humans require neither sight nor hearing to detect the presence of an animal like the skunk; in the absolute quiet and blackness of midnight we can tell when a porcupine has crossed our path, or when there are mice in the bureau drawers. But a dozen sloths may be hanging to the trees near at hand and never the slightest whiff of odor comes from them. A baby sloth has not even a baby smell, and all this is part of the cloak of invisibility. The voice, raised so very seldom, is so ventriloquial, and possesses such a strange, unanimal-like quality that it can never be a guide to the location much less to the identity of the author. Here we have three senses, sight, hearing, smell, all operating at a distance, two of them by vibrations, and all leagued together to shelter the sloth from attack.

But in spite of this dramatic guard of invisibility, the keen eyes of an eagle, the lapping tongue of a giant boa, and the amazing delicacy of a jaguar's sense of smell break through at times. The jaguar scents sign under the tree of the sloth, climbs eagerly as far as he dares and finds ready to his paw the ball of animal unconsciousness; a harpy eagle half a mile above the jungle sees a bunch of leaves reach out a sleepy arm and scratch itself—something clumps of leaves should *not* do. Down spirals the great bird, slowly, majestically, knowing there is no need of haste, and alights close by the mammalian sphere. Still the sloth does not move, apparently waiting for what fate may bring—waiting with that patience and resignation which comes only to those of our fellow creatures who can not say, "I am I!" It seems as if nature had deserted her jungle changeling, stript now of its protecting cloak.

The sloth, however, has never been given credit for its powers of passive resistance, and now, with its enemy within striking distance, its death or even injury is far from a certainty. The crotch which the sloth chooses for its favorite outdoor sport, sleep, is unusually high up or far out among the lesser branches, where the eight claws of the eagle or the eighteen of a jaguar find but precarious hold. In order to strike at the quiescent animal, the bird has to relinquish half of its foothold, the cat nearly one-quarter. If the victim were a feathery bush turkey or a soft-bodied squirrel, one stroke would be sufficient, but this strange creature is something far different. In the first place, it is only to be plucked from its perch by the exertion of enormous strength. No man can seize a sloth by the long hair of the back and pull it off. So strong are its muscles, so vise-like the grip of its dozen talons that either the crotch must be cut or broken off or the long claws unfastened one by one. Neither of these alternatives is possible to the attacking cat or eagle. They must depend upon crushing or penetrating power of stroke or grasp.

Mr. Beebe made a sloth island, so that he could watch these strange creatures. Their behavior reminds one of the enchanted isles where a spell of sleep came over the unwary mariner who happened to be thrown on that luckless coast. He says:

> I once invented a sloth island—a large circle of ground surrounded by a deep ditch, where sloths climbed about some saplings and ate, but principally slept, and lived for months at a time. This was within sight of my laboratory table, so I could watch what was taking place by merely raising my head. Some of the occurrences were almost too strange for creatures of this earth. I watched two courtships, each resulting in nothing more serious than my own amusement. A female was asleep in a low crotch, curled up into a perfect ball, deep within which was ensconced a month-old baby. Two yards overhead was a male who had slept for nine hours without interruption. Moved by what, to a sloth, must have been a burst of uncontrollable emotion, he slowly unwound himself and clambered downward. When close to the sleeping beauty he reached out a claw and tentatively touched a shoulder. Even more deliberately she excavated her head and long neck and peered in every direction but the right one. At last she perceived her suitor, and looked away as if the sight was too much for her. Again he touched her post-like neck, and now there arose all the flaming fury of a mother at the flirtatious advances of this stranger. With incredible slowness and effort she freed an arm, deliberately drew it back and then began a slow forward stroke with arm and claws. Meanwhile her gentleman friend had changed his position so the blow swept, or, more correctly passed, through empty air, the lack of impact almost throwing her out of the crotch. The disdained one left with slowness and dignity—or had he already forgotten why he had descended?—and returned to his perch and slumber, where I am sure, not even such active things as dreams came to disturb his peace.
>
> The second courtship advanced to the stage where the gallant actually got his claws tangled in the lady's back hair before she awoke. When she grasped the situation, she left at once and clambered to the highest branch tip, followed by the male. Then she turned and climbed down and across her annoyer, leaving him stranded on the lofty branch looking eagerly about and reaching out hopefully toward a big, green iguana asleep on the next limb, in mistake for his fair companion. For an hour he wandered languidly after her, then gave it up and went to sleep. Throughout these and other emotional crises no sound is ever uttered, no feature altered from its stolid repose. The head moves mechanically, and the dull eyes blink slowly, as if striving to pierce the opaque veil which ever hangs between the brain of a sloth and

Smudges wash off

THIS LUSTROUS WHITE PAINT!

Satin-smooth, durable, and handsome as the finest enamel

FOR how many generations have people vainly sought a white paint that wouldn't hold dirt! On bathroom walls, kitchens, and woodwork everywhere—how quickly most paints become soiled—and how permanently!

Examine the remarkable photographs below and you will see that *this vexing problem has been solved.* A different process of making paint—the Rice Process—has produced in Barreled Sunlight a lustrous, beautiful finish, so smooth that it *can't hold dirt.* You can wash it as you would white tile!

Besides being washable, this paint is as handsome as the finest enamel, yet it costs less and covers better. Furthermore, it is actually *guaranteed to remain white longer* than any gloss paint or enamel, foreign or domestic, applied under the same conditions.

If a pure white finish is not desired, Barreled Sunlight may be tinted any shade by simply adding oil colors.

Thousands of dealers sell Barreled Sunlight. It comes in cans from ½ pint to 5 gallons, and in large-capacity steel drums. Where more than one coat is required, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat first.

Send the coupon for special information on the use of this superior finish for your type of interior. If sample is desired, enclose 10c for a can containing enough Barreled Sunlight to paint a small cabinet, shelf, or mirror-frame.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. Factory and Main Offices, 35-B Dudley St., Providence, R. I.—New York, Borden Building—Chicago, 655 Washington Blvd.—San Francisco, 156 Eddy St. Distributors in all principal cities. Dealers every where.

WASHING REMOVES THE DIRT BUT NOT THE PAINT

Yet economical enough for the Largest Surfaces

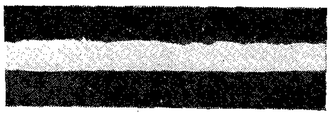
Scores of leading hotels, clubs, hospitals, industrial plants, etc., now use Barreled Sunlight for interior painting. Here are just a few prominent users:

Morris Hotel, of Philadelphia	St. John's Hospital, of St. Louis
Whitemarsh Country Club, of Philadelphia	The "San Francisco Chronicle" Building
Colgate & Co.	Packard Motor Car Co.
The Shredded Wheat Co.	Postum Cereal Co., Inc.

For large jobs Barreled Sunlight comes in 55- and 30-gallon churn-equipped steel drums, at a very moderate initial cost. The labor cost of application is low because Barreled Sunlight (containing no varnish) flows on freely with brush or spray—and covers remarkably. Once on the walls, it can be washed clean at any time, and repeated washings will not wear it away. This saves the annoyance and cost of frequent repainting.

When a finish in tint is desired, Barreled Sunlight in quantities of 5 gallons or over is tinted on order, without extra charge.

The Microscope Reveals the Reason!



RDINARY FLAT FINISH WHITE PAINT

BARRELED SUNLIGHT

hese photographs of cross-sections of aint surfaces were made through a owerful microscope. Each paint was agnified to the same high degree. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Its surface is smooth, unbroken and non-porous. It resists dirt and washes like tile.

Barreled Sunlight

The Rice Process White
Barreled Sunlight
Gloss

Save the surface and you save all—Paint & Varnish

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.,
35-B Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

Please send me literature on the use of Barreled Sunlight in—

Check ☐ Homes ☐ Commercial Buildings
☐ Institutions ☐ Industrial Plants

Enclosed find ten cents for sample can of Barreled Sunlight to be mailed postpaid.

Name...

Address...

Drink it through Stone's Sanitary Straws

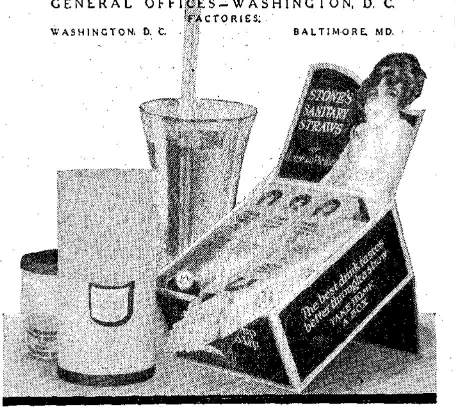
School days are milk days

Today, more than ever before, the schools of the country are serving milk to the children at school. Generally it is served in the original, sterilized bottle with Stone's Straws. Straws prevent gulping, thereby aiding digestion.

In the home, as well as at school, serve milk and other cold drinks with Stone's Straws. Made and packed entirely by machinery, they are absolutely sanitary. Used in the best homes everywhere, and at all Soda Fountains and refreshment stands.

Get a convenient Home Package—several weeks' supply—at your druggist's, 10c. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us his name and address and 10c. and we will see that you are supplied at once.

The Stone Straw Co
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS
GENERAL OFFICES—WASHINGTON, D. C.
FACTORIES:
WASHINGTON, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD.



Get the Home Package at your Druggist's 10¢

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

the sights, sounds and odors of this tropical world. If the orange back spot was ever of any use in courtship, in arousing any emotion, esthetic or otherwise, it must have been in ages long past when the ancestors of sloths, contemporaries of their gigantic relatives, the mylodons, had better eyesight for escaping from saber-toothed tigers, than there is need to-day.

It is so much trouble to fight that many female sloths seem to prefer to die, and after giving one whistle of despair, weakly take death, in a spirit of fatalism. As we read:

> A far pleasanter sight is the young sloth, one of the most adorable balls of fuzzy fur imaginable. While the sense of play is all but lacking, his trustfulness and helplessness are most infantile. Every person who takes him up is an accepted substitute for his mother and he will clamber slowly about one's clothing for hours in supreme contentment. One thing I can never explain is that on the ground the baby is even more helpless than his parents. While they can hitch themselves along, body dragging, limbs outspread, until they reach the nearest tree, a young sloth is wholly without power to move. Placed on a flat bit of ground it rolls and tumbles about, occasionally greatly encouraged by seizing hold of its own foot or leg under the impression that at last it has encountered a branch.

HOW THEY GROW ROSES FOR FOOD IN NANKING

It seems that the Chinese city of Nanking is a notable center for rose-growing for food and the preparation of rose-leaves for table use. According to a recent issue of *The Chinese Economic Bulletin*, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, with offices at Peking and Shanghai:

> Two varieties of roses are cultivated in Nanking. What is known as the "imported" variety is used only for decoration and has little commercial value, because it is not so scented as the indigenous variety. The color of the "imported" variety is either dark or light red and that of the indigenous variety purple. The latter is highly scented and retains its fragrance for months and even years. The dried petals, after being kept for a year or two, become as fragrant as fresh petals after they are moistened. It is this characteristic that has made the flower so much sought after by the Nanking public, its use being chiefly for food-scenting.
>
> The Nanking public uses roses not only to scent tea-leaves or drinks, as people in other parts of China do, but also in the preparation of various kinds of food, especially candy and light refreshments. Nanking bakers use roses very liberally in scenting cakes and other kinds of pastry. During the flowering season, the bakers collect large quantities of these flowers and keep them in a preserved state to be used in the next twelve months. Rose-petals are preserved for food-scenting in two ways: they are either dried in the sun and kept in a covered jar, generally of glass, or preserved in sugar sirup. Nanking brewers use rose-petals in preparing a kind of rose-scented liquor. Even pedlers and food vendors boast that their wares are rose-scented. The greatest consumers of roses in Nanking are the bakers and tea dealers, the latter using them to scent tea-leaves.
>
> A candy from sugar and rose-petals is also prepared. This is done by pounding fresh rose-petals into a pulpy mass and mixing with refined sugar, which is further churned with a spoon or ladle until thoroughly mixed. The mixture is then dried in the sun. This preparation is known as "rose sand," because the sugar, when dried, still retains its granular form. This concoction is pretty in color and palatable to the taste, and is a favorite food among Nanking adults and children alike. In spite of the pounding and mixing, the rose undergoes no change in color or scent. The "rose sand" is generally used to sweeten food or drinks. It is also believed to have medicinal value, the rose scent being claimed to possess the quality of strengthening the digestive power. The recipe of preparing "rose sand" is one catty [1⅓ lb.] of sugar to every fifty rose-petals.
>
> Roses are extensively cultivated by Nanking farmers who live near the city. There is also a special class of florists inside the city. The rose-bed is generally located near the farmer's house, where the land is suitable neither for rice cultivation nor for mulberry plantation. The rose-bed sometimes covers an entensive area and is carefully watered and fertilized. Every one or two years, young shoots can be separated from the parent shrub and with the roots covered with mud are often sold on the market for transplantation. Rose shoots obtained in this way, however, often fail to grow, because the roots have either been hurt or partially dried up. Nanking horticulturists, for transplantation, prefer the young roses sold by the city florists in pots, which, after being used as table decorations, can be transplanted in the ground, and grow rapidly.
>
> The market price for roses varies with the conditions of the weather. Fair and settled weather in the flowering season will bring good returns to the farmers. Under such weather conditions, the demand for fresh roses is brisk and prices rise accordingly. The market for fresh roses is over in less than a week, buyers being eager to collect flowers and dry them while the sun shines. Rainy and unsettled weather causes the market to become exceedingly dull. The price of the flower is extraordinarily cheap, owing probably to extensiv cultivation. In former years, a rose used to be sold for a cash or one-tenth of a copper. The market price now is fou cash for a rose of medium size or five roses for two coppers. Nearly every househol in Nanking uses roses either as food o decorations. Nearly 10,000,000 pieces valued at between $15,000 and $20,000 are gathered every year in Nanking.

Besides rose candy, an unusual foo manufactured in Nanking, so we read, the bean curd. It is made of soy beans mixed with oil dregs, gypsum and soda In a bean factory the work is done at nigh The workers sleep in the afternoon an return in the evening to sell any left-ov bean curds before they start in to work f the night. There are several edible b products of the bean factory, includi dried bean curd, "putrid smelling."

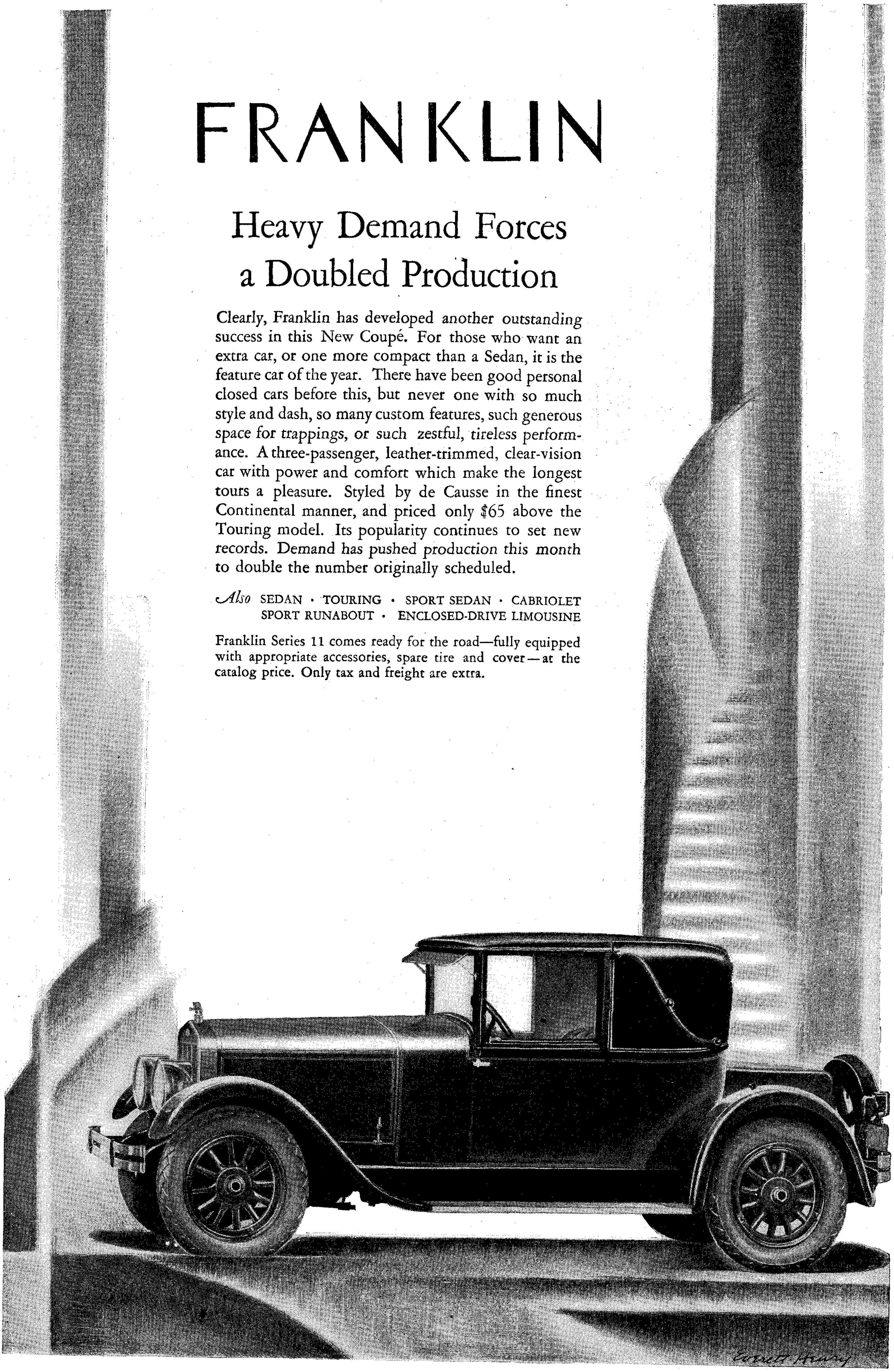
FRANKLIN

Heavy Demand Forces a Doubled Production

Clearly, Franklin has developed another outstanding success in this New Coupé. For those who want an extra car, or one more compact than a Sedan, it is the feature car of the year. There have been good personal closed cars before this, but never one with so much style and dash, so many custom features, such generous space for trappings, or such zestful, tireless performance. A three-passenger, leather-trimmed, clear-vision car with power and comfort which make the longest tours a pleasure. Styled by de Causse in the finest Continental manner, and priced only $65 above the Touring model. Its popularity continues to set new records. Demand has pushed production this month to double the number originally scheduled.

Also SEDAN • TOURING • SPORT SEDAN • CABRIOLET
SPORT RUNABOUT • ENCLOSED-DRIVE LIMOUSINE

Franklin Series 11 comes ready for the road—fully equipped with appropriate accessories, spare tire and cover—at the catalog price. Only tax and freight are extra.



Champion is the better spark plug and will give better service for a longer period because of its double-ribbed, sillimanite core, unbreakable in use; its semi-petticoat tip, which retards carbon formation; its special alloy electrodes; and its two-piece, gas-tight construction.

This is why Champion is out-selling throughout the world.

Maintain better engine performance and economy of operation by putting in a new set of Champions at least once a year. They pay for themselves in a short time in oil and gas saved.

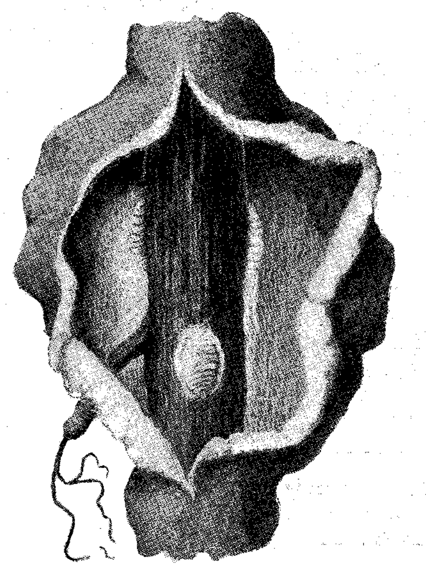
Champion Spark Plug Co.
Toledo, Ohio
Windsor, Ont., London, Paris

Champion X, the standard spark plug for Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors, costs but 60 cents. Blue Box for all other cars, 75 cents. Know the genuine by the double-ribbed sillimanite core.

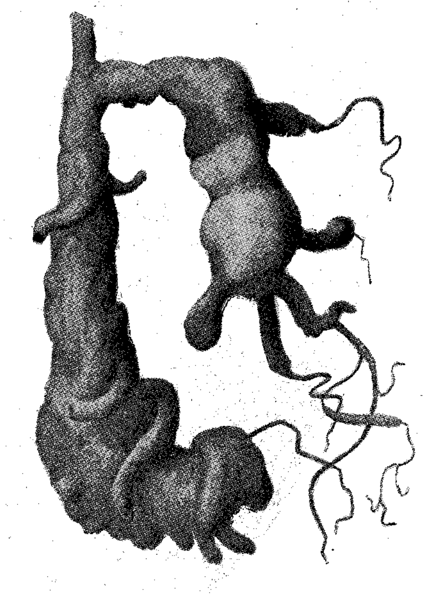
CHAMPION

THIS BUG IS SNUG IN A NATURAL RUG

A REMARKABLE instance of partnership, or "symbiosis," between a sort of mushroom and a species of cochineal insect has recently been brought to light, which incidentally throws some light upon the history of Palestine and the change of climate in that once fertile land, proverbial in early times for such choice gifts of nature as wine and honey, milk and roses. "Symbiosis" between two living organisms means a "life together," in which neither is a parasite upon the other, but in which, on the contrary, the two members of the household are mutually helpful, each needing the services of the other to insure its own flourishing existence. In the present instance the coadjutors are the white cochineal (*Dactylopius vitis*) and the fungus known to botanists as *Bornetina corium.* Their coexistence is one of the most singular cases of such interdependence ever discovered in the world of nature, but almost incredible as the facts may seem, they are vouched for by two distinguished members of the French Institute, Monsieur Pierre Viala, the president of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, and Monsieur Louis Mangin, the director of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. These gentlemen have jointly contributed an article describing the case to a late number of *La Science et la Vie.* We read:



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE SHEATH FORMED BY THE FUNGUS, SHOWING THE COCHINEAL CRAWLING UPON THE ROOT



ENLARGED VIEW OF ROOTS AND RADICALS ENVELOPED BY THE FUNGUS

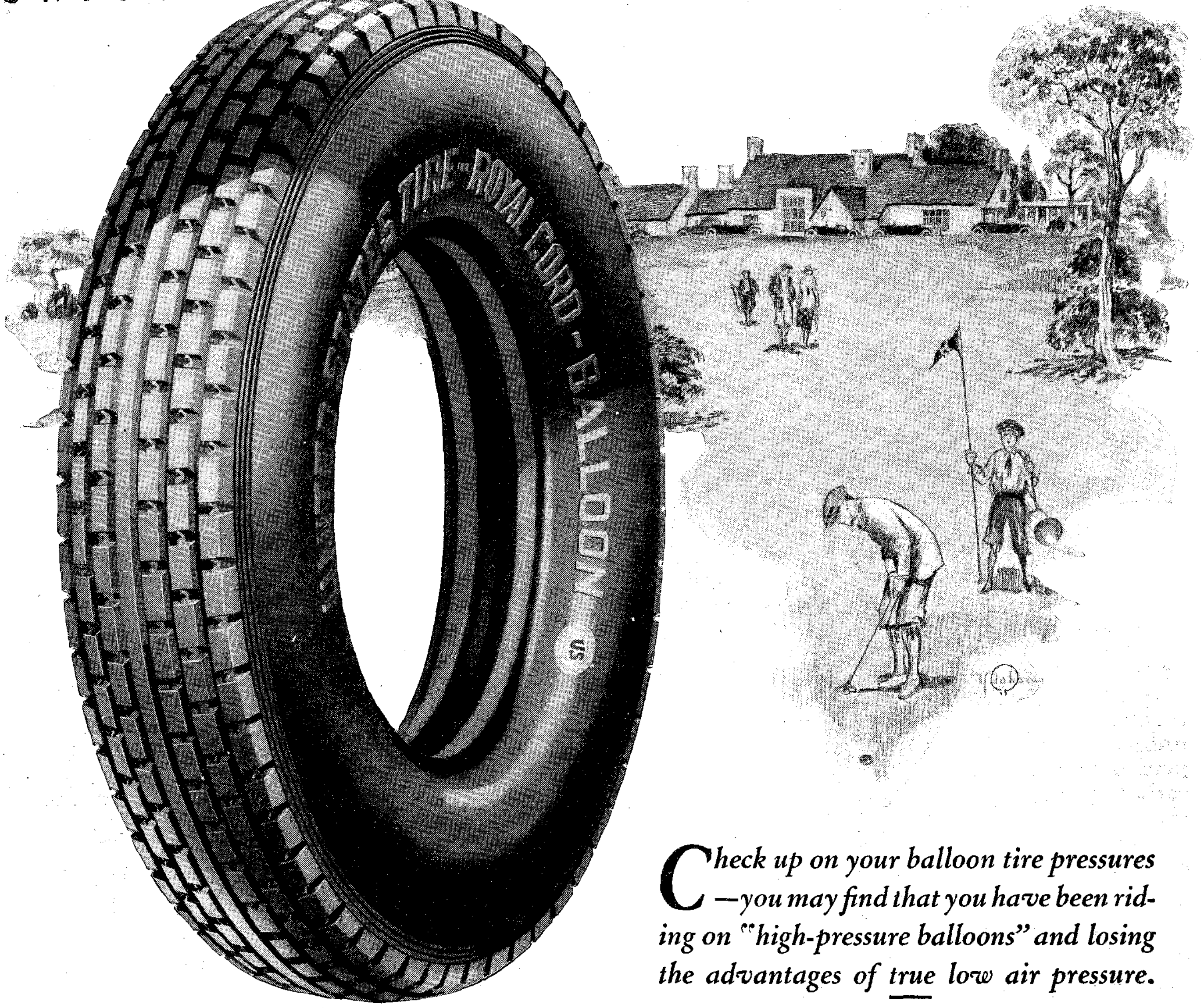
> To comprehend fully this astonishing history of association, or, let us say rather, this romantic story, we must first consider the modern and ancient climates of Syria, and especially of Palestine. The latter country, which now often has an annual rainfall of no more than 12 inches, rising in exceptional years to 24 inches, is arid throughout almost its whole extent . . . but things were not so in Hebraic times, when it was estimated that there were 5,000,000 inhabitants in Judea, a populace which was still as much as 4,000,000 in the time of Titus.

The authors then quote at some length from Elisée Reclus, and from Renan, to prove the ancient fertility of Palestine, and proceed:

> The white cochineal is a very pretty insect, snowy in color before its alliance with the amazing fungus in question. Its thin and delicate tegument is adorned with a thousand arabesques, these being in slight relief and of the color of lilies on a background of ivy . . . This delicate skin is highly sensitive to the least bit of drought, and it is the insect's constant care to prevent the tiny wrinkles which heat and a dry atmosphere occasion in its snowy vesture. It performs prodigies to this end even in Europe, but the completest expression of this invincible fear of dry heat is the fungus "marriage" (so to speak) upon which it enters in Palestine.
>
> This cochineal is found upon the grape in all the maritime regions of Europe, Africa and Asia; our own species, however, never leaves the borders of the sea, where it finds sufficient moisture in the air to prevent its delicate and sensitive skin from cracking or wrinkling . . . In the vineyards of the European and African littoral, it lives upon leaves or fruit, protected from the direct rays of the sun by the upper foliage. Here, especially on the leaves, it pierces the surface so that the sap is poured out abundantly. This sap passes through the intestinal tube in the form of a sweet liquid (containing glucose) which falls upon the leaves below and gives them the appearance of having been covered with varnish. The intake and ejection of this liquid are so profuse that the soil, especially in Tunisia, actually appears to have been watered in the area beneath the infected vines; this sugary liquid is peculiarly favorable to the development of various fungi of the saprophyte order, such as the *Fumagines* which blacken the vine and are sometimes so prolific that they interfere with the respiration and consequent nutrition of the latter.

Returning to the dread of drought shown by the cochineal, the authors tell us that in dry weather the insect goes down into

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Check up on your balloon tire pressures —you may find that you have been riding on "high-pressure balloons" and losing the advantages of true low air pressure.

THE whole purpose of low pressure cushioning is defeated if your balloon tires are pumped up too hard.

Of course, it may be that the kind of balloons you are using *must* be run hard in order to protect the tires themselves.

If you find this is true, you will be glad to know the facts about *U. S. Royal Balloons.*

These tires provide all the comfort that balloon tires are intended to give, and yet you need have no fear about the life of the tires when run at proper cushioning pressure.

U. S. Royal Balloons are built to be run at *true* low air pressures. They have the new flat "Low-Pressure Tread."

This tread has far greater area of road contact than a round tread, and so distributes the weight *evenly* over the entire tread surface.

That is why U. S. Royal Balloons wear slowly, evenly and gracefully.

They have the further advantage of Latex-treated Web Cord construction—a U. S. Rubber Company invention that gives that ideal combination of strength and flexibility essential to real balloon cushioning.

Ride on U. S. Royal Balloons and you will know what a world of comfort *genuine* low pressure can give.

Trade Mark

United States Rubber Company

U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

Drink
Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing
Re-fresh Yo

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT

Ice-cold for you~ wherever you go. Pure~sealed in the bottle that keeps it so

RE-FRESH YOURSELF! FIVE CENTS IS THE PRICE

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

the ground, and it is there that the strange partnership with the fungus develops. In order to check their observations in nature the two scientists performed an interesting laboratory experiment upon the white cochineal. Two series of the insect, one brought from Palestine and the others collected in France, were raised upon grapevine stocks grown in pots. Those from Palestine were deposited within the ground on roots of the vine where they are accustomed to live; in the same way the European insects were placed under the leaves in accordance with their habit. By a special arrangement the atmosphere of the laboratory was kept at an average temperature of 68 to 77 degrees F., a comparatively high degree of humidity being retained. The French insects continued to live as usual on the lower surface of the leaves. The immigrant insects, however, accustomed to live below the surface of the soil in order to obtain the moisture necessary, soon discovered the ideal conditions above ground, and at the end of a few days climbed out of the cellar and made themselves at home upstairs, so to speak, *i.e.*, on the branches and leaves. A reverse experiment was then made, the humidity in the air being gradually dried out, altho the same temperature was retained. Both groups of the cochineal insects became highly agitated at these untoward circumstances, and little by little both the French natives and the visitors from the Holy Land climbed down, entered the ground and established themselves upon the roots. The authors then discust the light thrown upon the changes in the climate of Palestine in the course of centuries by these circumstances:

> We may conclude, therefore, that in ancient times the white cochineal in Palestine lived upon the branches, leaves, and fruit of the vine during the vegetative period. But it is now no longer found on the aerial organs of this plant. Only once in twenty years has it been seen above ground; this was in 1907 when exceptionally heavy rains occurred in the spring.
>
> But at the end of May the insects again took refuge in the ground to avoid their two enemies, dryness and heat. However, even in the ground which in Palestine is nearly always sandy, dry and hot, our white cochineal found itself insufficiently protected, and that is why it has formed this amazing association with the Bornetnia fungus.
>
> This fungus greatly intrigued our interest, since its nature and organization corresponded to nothing else we knew of, and could not be understood until studied by Pasteur cultural methods in artificial media. . . . Until we isolated it by a special method, we were uncertain as to whether this organism was of plant or animal origin. We even thought that it might be an excretion of the cochineal, because of the enormous masses it formed in peculiar zones of growth.
>
> Its true fungus nature was definitely fixt by its organs of reproduction and its

"About two years ago I was troubled with a crop of boils. A crop of them. I lost eleven pounds in two weeks. Then I went to the Skin and Cancer Hospital. The head physician there laughed when I told him of the salves I had used, saying that those boils were an *internal*, not an *external* disturbance and that I needed something to clear my system. He recommended Fleischmann's Yeast. I followed his instructions. It took no more than two weeks to clear my arms, and I felt like a new-born man. I continued taking the yeast for another week or so; and since then I have never been troubled with any form of skin eruption."

David Ginsberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Six months ago I was in miserable health. My system was filled with poison, due to constipation. My complexion was pale and lifeless, my eyes were dull—I was merely dragging through life. I had no appetite, was nervous, irritable, and cranky. At last I decided to try Fleischmann's Yeast. . . . Every day for a month I ate two cakes, and then reduced to one. That was six months ago. Today I am a new person. My eyes are clear and sparkling. My rosy complexion is the envy of all my friends. And when I awake in the morning I feel that I could play a sonata on a broomstick."

Lena Lee Mestel, Collinsville, Ill.

The most important thing in life . . .

Abounding health—how thousands have found it

—through this one simple fresh food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

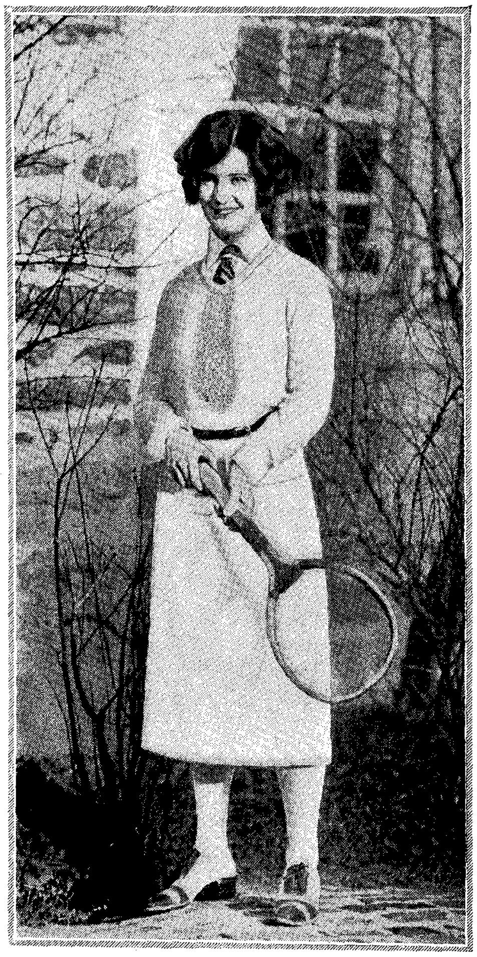
The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices or milk—or just plain. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water* (*not scalding*) *before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days.

All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-68, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

This famous food tones up the entire system—banishes constipation, skin troubles, stomach disorders. Eat 2 or 3 cakes regularly every day before meals. You will find many delicious ways of eating Yeast—dissolved in water, fruit juices, or milk, spread on crackers, with a little salt, or just plain. Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today.



"I never knew when a bilious attack would come on me, even though I tried to be careful of my diet. It happened once when I was week-ending with some friends—another time when I was driving my car down a narrow mountain road. The usual violent headache followed, the usual gone feeling the next day from the effect of a purgative. I had heard of Fleischmann's Yeast, its aids to digestion and elimination. I tried that, at first one cake a day . . . My last bilious spell was over a year ago, and I feel positive that I will not have another."

Nora Weber, Denver, Colo.

Rust Ruins Ranges

Steam turns to water—water starts rust—rust destroys range.

That's the way your expensive range may become worthless in a comparatively short time—unless properly protected with

3-in-One

The High Quality Household Oil

Keep a cloth handy, moistened with 3-in-One. After using range, wipe all metal parts with this cloth, particularly the burners, the inside of the oven and the oven racks. The oil in the cloth will displace the moisture and protect from rust.

Also use 3-in-One regularly for polishing and preventing rust on nickeled parts. Cleans and makes enameled parts shine, too.

3-in-One is a pure oil compound, free from grit and injurious chemicals. Has 79 distinct uses in the home alone—lubricating, cleaning, polishing and preventing rust.

FREE—Sample and new circular, "79 Uses in Your Home." A postal request will bring both.

3-in-One is sold in good hardware, drug, grocery and general stores everywhere in 1-oz., 3-oz. and ½-pint bottles; also in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans. The Half-Pint Bottle is most economical because it contains most oil for the money.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 130R. William St., New York, N. Y.
Factories: Rahway, N. J. and Montreal

Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL
3

H1010

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

spores of a chocolate color. It was not until we first succeeded in obtaining this formation of spores that we ventured to form a definite opinion as to this peculiar union between an insect and a fungus and felt that we now understood why neither could live without the other in the conditions of a hot, dry climate.

The explanation of this biologic idyll is as follows: When living upon the roots the cochineal behaves in the same way as when the leaves and branches form its habitat. It pierces the roots and draws from them a sugary liquid which passes through the digestive tube and falls upon the ground where it creates a fertile soil especially adapted to the growing of luxuriant crops of the Bornetina fungus. This fungus forms huge, pearly-white masses of the consistency of felt or leather which envelop both the large and the small roots, and often, indeed, surround the base of the trunk below ground.

But this dense impermeable felted mass formed by the mycelium of the fungus, while it surrounds the organs of the vine with a continuous sheath, does not adhere to them. It appears to be lightly glued to the wood at the various extremities, but an empty space is always left between the roots and the inner wall of the sheath. It is within this enclosed chamber that the cochineal lives and breeds, fully protected from heat and drought. Meanwhile, it continues to irrigate and feed by means of the juice drawn from the vine, the host which offers this perfect shelter.

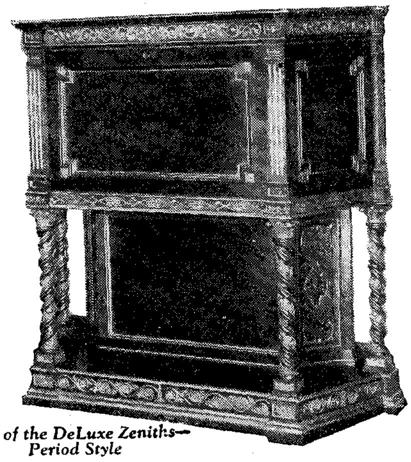
WHY NOT EAT SEAWEED?

SOME hot day in midsummer, when the hostess is looking for a good cool-weather dish, why not try a little jelly from the *Gelidium Corneum*, or Japanese seaweed? As fish foods are diminishing, it is said, perhaps the housewife could help out her menu very well if she would buy a cook-book on seaweeds and start a new régime in the kitchen. Dr. Arthur Selwyn Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune* recounts the many uses to which this highly nutritious seaweed could be put:

> Little seaweed is eaten in America. Irish moss and agar-agar are prepared for food in Massachusetts and California. The people of Scotland use Rhodymenia for a soup, which they call dulse. The Irish use Irish moss, or chondrus and murlin, made from alaria, for food. In Scandinavia and Germany soups are made from ulva, or green laver, and porphyra, or pink laver. Many people eat these and other weeds to cure or prevent goiter and other diseases amenable to the action of iodin and bromin.
>
> Orientals living in the United States are well-informed regarding the value of seaweeds as food. They consume large quantities of chondrus, or Irish moss, which is also known as carrageen, scherzymenia, or common dulse, porphyra, alaria and ulva. These algæ are common on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and they are imported in a dried, or prepared form, from the Orient. They are employed by Chinese cooks for a large number of dishes, jellies, soups, and as ingredients

Why Did Commander MacMillan Take Zenith to the Arctic?

As the result of his experience with Zenith Radio last year, Commander Donald B. MacMillan again chose Zenith for his Arctic Expedition.



One of the DeLuxe Zeniths—Period Style

Super-Zeniths are priced at from $240 to $2,000. Each instrument sold under a quality guarantee. Also, Zenith regenerative sets from $100 to $175.

Why Every Dealer Can Not Handle Zenith—

THE dealer who sells you a Zenith regards the transaction only as the beginning of a permanent connection.

To him—you are not a "purchaser"—you're a customer. There's a distinct difference.

He expects—that—through the performance of your Super-Zenith—other people will become interested.

His policy of satisfying you is not sentiment—but sound business.

* * *

The Zenith Super-Radio is not a "quantity" proposition.

Consequently we can pick and choose our retailers—add and eliminate—work only with those retailers whose ideals and methods fit our own.

And our objective is a mighty good one for you—for your protection.

We want you to know that wherever there is an Authorized Zenith Retailer, you can buy safely—with the full assurance that you get what you pay for; that cheerful, intelligent service begins with your purchase—and never ends.

* * *

The Zenith is not a "cheap" instrument in any sense of the word.

You pay a price that entitles you to unusual performance—genuine satisfaction.

And we are using every means within our control to see that you get it.

Zenith literature and name of nearest retailer gladly sent on request.

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ZENITH TRADE MARK REG.

→LONG DISTANCE← TRADE MARK REG. **RADIO**

Costs More—but Does More

$1,000 in Gold

Pillsbury is offering prizes in cash for your helpful suggestions

MORE than a million women are serving Pillsbury's Health Bran to their families. They—and we—know Pillsbury's Bran makes the most delicious muffins, bread and cookies—foods their families enjoy. But you may have an idea we want—some novel way of using Pillsbury's Health Bran. Frequent letters from housewives give us their helpful suggestions in serving this natural food-laxative. And we want more of them. We want to uncover the many clever ways American women have found to serve Pillsbury's Health Bran. We want you to give us a list of the *five* [5] best ways you know of using Pillsbury's Bran, either favorite recipes or original ways of serving it. To secure the best group of *five* suggestions, we are offering the following prizes:

$1,000 *in* PRIZES	
First Prize	$200
For each of the next six . . .	50
For each of the next six . . .	25
For each of the next twenty . .	10
For each of the next thirty . .	5

This contest will close Dec. 1, 1925 [entries must bear postmark not later than Dec. 1]. Winners will be announced in the Literary Digest, Feb. 13, and by mail to all contestants. Three competent domestic scientists will make awards. In the event of ties, the prize tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.

Read These Directions

Remember, 63 awards are offered for the best groups of *five* suggestions. You may submit as many groups as you desire, but each group should consist of exactly *five* [5] suggestions, neither more nor less. Any of the five may be recipes containing Pillsbury's Health Bran or merely ideas for original uses. We want *your ideas*—literary merit is not required.

Write clearly on one side of the paper only, *print* your name and address plainly and mail to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Dept. J, Minneapolis, Minn., before midnight, December 1, 1925.

Helpful Booklet Sent Free

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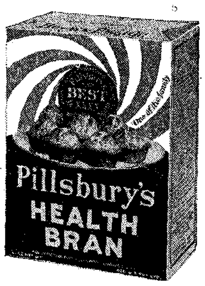

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Pillsbury's Health Bran

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

of cakes, pies and biscuits. The sphacrococcus lichenoides and euchemia speciosa of the coasts of India, Ceylon and western Australia are gathered in large quantities and dried for export to China. Lammaria is another algæ of great importance as a food in Asia. These weeds, when dried, are now marketed at about $5 a hundred-weight. The Chinese eat seaweed plentifully. They highly value both its medicinal and alimentary properties.

Seaweeds flourish abundantly in the hot waters of the innumerable islands known as the Indian Archipelago and all around the coasts of Australasia. The Malays and other people collect great quantities of these, boil them to a jelly, known as gelose, or dry them for general cooking purposes. They also cure and market large quantities of agar-agar. The people of Burmah and Cochin China gather a number of algæ which they collectively call raucau, or marine pot herbs. Gelose, or seaweed isinglass, is extensively used in every part of the Orient for culinary purposes and by bakers and confectioners. With a little sugar, alcohol and spices added to it, seaweed jelly can be converted into all kinds of candies, biscuits, jams, summer beverages, and a multitude of palatable dishes.

The inhabitants of Cochin China have long been celebrated for a sauce called noachman, well known to all residents in Asia. This strongly odoriferous preparation figures on all the restaurant tables in the Far East, like Worcestershire sauce in England and America. It is manufactured on a very large scale from mixed seaweeds, which are reduced to the form of a jelly by boiling with fresh water after being cleaned, and are then incorporated with a jelly made from garlic. The mixture of these two jellies is then emulsified with water and oil made by boiling fish. This strongly seasoned condiment is very effective in whetting the appetites of Orientals, altho its odor deters Europeans and Americans from using it until they accustom themselves to it.

China has a coast-line of more than a thousand miles. All along its shores the seaweed fishing is carried on by fleets of little boats with sails made of plaited reeds. Around the islands of Hainan, Formosa, Chusan, and others, the food-seaweed fishing employs a large number of people. A multitude of devices are used for detaching the weeds from the rocks and sea-bed. Bamboo poles, rakes, shovels, trawls, nets, lines, hurdles, or fascines; and similar appliances are common means used by Oriental fishermen in securing seaweed.

Chinese cooks are expert in serving sea-dishes and dainties. The cabbage called pak-soeij, or pak-soy, is made from dried seaweed. Most of their soup stocks are made from it. Rice, fish and vegetable dishes and sauces largely are mixed with seaweed preparations. These sea-foods not only give to the food mixed with them the salt, iodin and bromin they naturally contain, but also a pleasing, aromatic flavor of the sea, resembling the taste o dried fish. They use seaweed isinglass known as tow-kao, not only for bread and cakes, but also for candies. Gelose i called in China ghu-kao and serves multitude of culinary purposes. When gelose is cooked on a hot fire it forms dark deposit on the sides and rims of th cooking utensils. The Chinese carefull collect this and make a liquid paste from it for waterproofing paper umbrellas, parasols, cloths, paper lanterns, and for lacquers. Goods of this character are used very extensively in the Orient. Unfortunately, the varnish made from this by-product of cooked gelose is so exceedingly palatable to numerous insect pests that poisons must be admixed with the varnish to prevent the destruction of articles on which it is used.

The Japanese have learned from China the varied uses of seaweed, and to-day Japan possesses the most valuable seaweed industries and commerce. The Japanese employ seaweed in an immense number of ways, and in times of famine they are often forced to rely entirely upon seaweed and seaweed products for food. Gelose, mixed with sugar, honey or liquors, strained through a cloth and set in molds, makes many Japanese dishes.

Kombau, a preparation made from Laminaria saccharina, is one of the principal commercial products of the province of Hokkaido. It is eaten in many different ways—broiled, boiled, mixed with fruits and vegetables or fish, or dried and reduced into threads or strips. A hot-weather food is made from Gelidium corneum, which the Japanese call Tenkusa. This seaweed is common in Oriental seas. When harvested, it is washed in clean water, dried and then dashed into boiling water and dissolved. The liquid is filtered and left to cool. It solidifies into a jellylike substance and is cut into variously shaped pieces or blocks. When this food is prepared by a freezing process, it is called kanten, and is used in making pastry and many fancy dishes.

GRIEF IN ANIMALS

MAN has been defined as the only animal who laughs; but he is not the only animal that grieves, and grief may be perhaps a nobler quality than laughter. Certainly one of the higher psychological attributes of man is his capacity for being moved to sorrow by the suffering or death of friends and relatives. But this emotion is by no means confined to humanity. Some very remarkable examples of it are set forth in a recent number of that excellent new magazine, *Das Neue Ullstein Magazin* (Berlin), where Joseph Delmont, a well-known hunter and animal-trainer and a director of animal films, relates some of his personal experiences with various animals in different parts of the world. In introducing his anecdotes he makes the remarkable statement that many animals display a more enduring grief than most human beings for the loss of a loved one:

> A man or woman who loses some dear one is overcome with deep sorrow, remembering only the admirable qualities of the one lost, but this feeling is soon softened by a multitude of external impressions and influences, so that sorrow gives way to melancholy, which in its turn diminishes.
>
> Not so in the case of many animals. These not only retain their grief much longer, but there are cases in which it lasts as long as life itself. The cat will swim after her kittens which some cruel man is trying to drown. The story of the dog who starves to death on the grave of his master is no fable. . . . A stone in the Paris dogs' cemetery is thus inscribed: "He was so intelligent that he might have

A dentist would have told him
She neglected her gums
Vain regrets won't restore lost beauty
He found out—too late

Prevent tooth decay below the gum-line

As the soil nourishes the tree roots, the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the roots, so do the teeth decay when gum shrinkage starts in. This condition—one of the first stages of Pyorrhea—is very common and something that ordinary tooth pastes are powerless to prevent. If not checked promptly, it will lead to loss of teeth and various diseases.

4 out of 5 are marked

There's no way to get around it. Dental statistics show that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—are victims of Pyorrhea. Do you want to avoid this disease?

Forhan's Checkmates Pyorrhea

If used in time and used consistently twice daily, Forhan's will prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will preserve the gums in their pink, normal, healthy condition, safeguard your health and keep your mouth clean, fresh and wholesome.

Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for Forhan's For the Gums. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

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Forhan Company, New York

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More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

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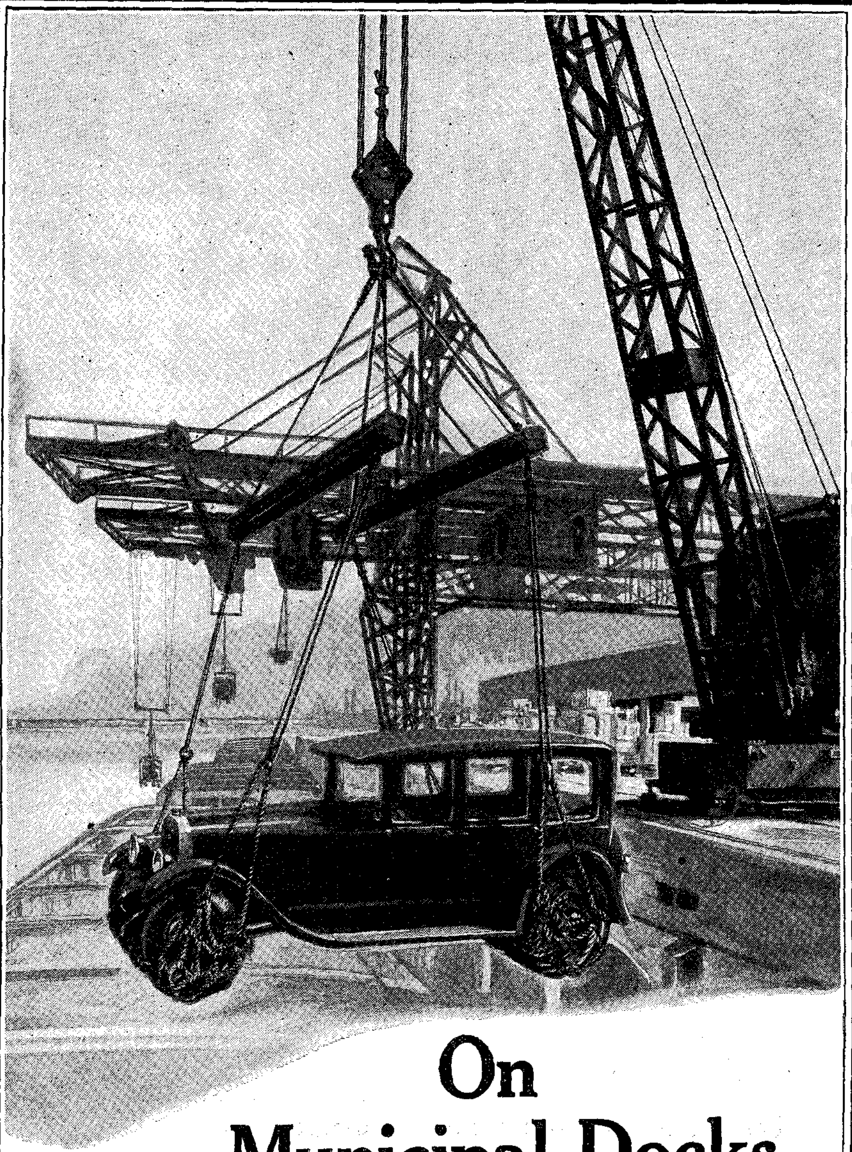

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

been taken for a human being—but that he was faithful."

Mr. Delmont's first story concerns an elephant belonging to a circus in Kapstadt, which had lost her baby. The animal had been one of the most biddable and useful of the troupe, but after this loss not only refused to work but showed signs of becoming vicious. The director, therefore, commissioned the celebrated elephant-hunter, Desforest, to obtain a very young wild elephant to be given to the grieving mother. The result of thus robbing Peter to pay Paul is related in these words:

> I was lucky enough to capture a baby elephant and hastily shipped the little fellow to Kapstadt. The sorrowing mother in the circus immediately adopted the baby and was ready to go to work again in a few days. However, she insisted on taking the infant with her—she was not going to risk a second time the pain she had suffered before on finding an empty stall when she returned from her labors. . . .
>
> But the robbed jungle mother ran around trumpeting madly for several days. An old bull and two big females came to the despairing mother and tried to drive her back to the herd by striking her with their trunks. But in vain. I then shot the bull and one of the females. The second female departed. But the mother remained. I could not shoot her down. Eight days later she found her way to our camp, stamped one of my black boys into pulp and destroyed the camp. The next night I heard her trumpeting loudly, quite near. The following morning I saw that she had found the spoor of her child. This led southwards. After traveling many days the bereaved parent reached the Bangviolo, swam across it, a distance of forty kilometers, and continued going, tho in a state of deadly exhaustion, for five days longer, when she collapsed. The natives relieved the poor creature from her sufferings of mind and body.

We omit the next story, which concerns a faithful dog and turn to the story of a friendship between a lion and a puma:

> In the summer of 1882 the Elbeck Menagerie pitched its tent on the exhibition street of the famous Prater in Vienna. Because of the limited space the animals were doubled up where possible, and for this reason a dwarf puma, called Gibson, was put in the cage of a five-year-old African lion, Prince. Tho the latter would have no commerce with males or females of his own kind, it took him only a few weeks to make friends with the playful little cat which had been put in an adjoining cage at first.
>
> The keeper was immensely surprized one morning when he found Gibson inside Prince's cage, peacefully asleep between the latter's mighty paws, with his head pillowed on Prince's body. A broken board in the division wall explained the intrusion.
>
> The most devoted friendship prevailed between lion and puma from this day. The little puma tyrannized over its comrade, even snatching food from under the latter's very nose. Prince growled, but never struck too hard a blow. . . . If one

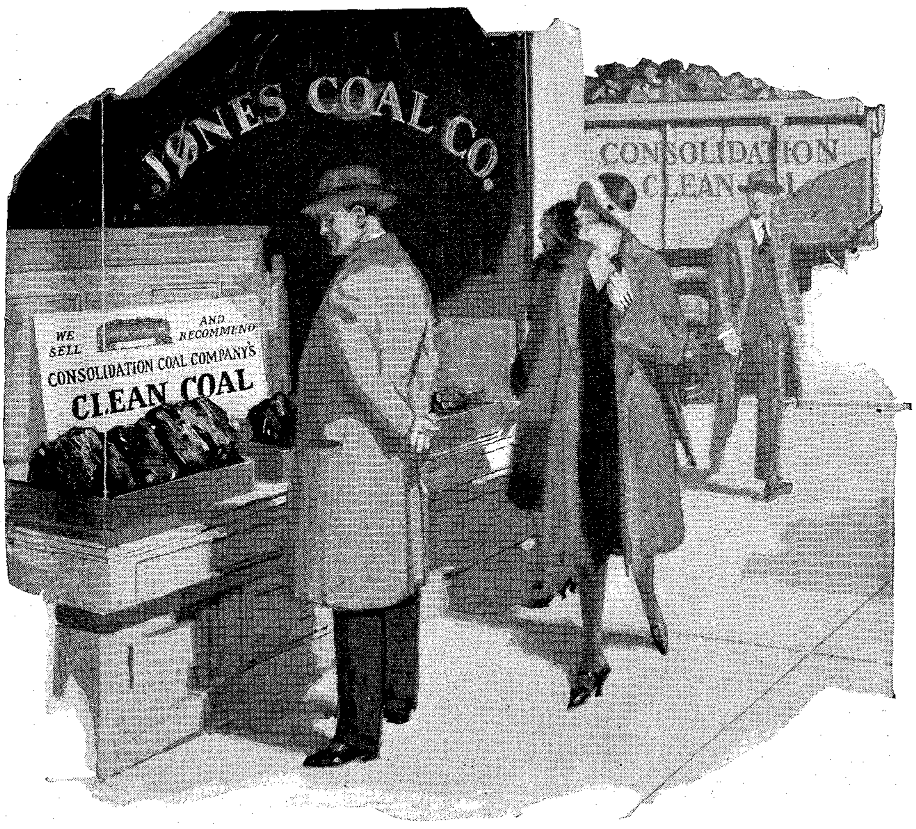
of the keepers came near the cage, Prince thrust his little companion to the rear of the cage and came forward with a threatening air to the bars in front.

The puma came to an untimely death by swallowing a huge cork, which a mischievous schoolboy had thrown into the cage. As we read:

> In the middle of the night the entire staff was alarmed by a terrific and sustained roaring. The director snatched a garment or two and ran into the menagerie. Prince's behavior was fairly maniacal. Behind him Gibson lay dead in a corner. When the keepers tried to drive the lion to the other end of the cage he turned on them and broke their iron rods, three-quarters of an inch thick, as if they had been matches. . . . Again and again he went back to his dead friend, touching him gently and roaring as if trying to waken him. The lion refused to eat and when the attendants managed finally to remove the dead puma, the lion seemed to go fairly crazy.
>
> All attempts to soothe the lion failing and his continuous roaring disturbing the whole menagerie, the director sold Prince to the Zoological Gardens in Antwerp. Four weeks later he was dead.

Mr. Delmont's final story gives a pathetic picture of one of the great anthropoid apes bereaved of her mate. On landing in Sumatra in 1891, with letters of introduction to the Governor of the island, the trainer was informed by one of his former guides that the orang-outangs had increased to such an extent as to be a nuisance in their depredations upon the fields of the natives. This was good news, as one of the special objects of the trip was the capture of orangs, which at that time were worth double as much as panthers. Says Mr. Delmont:

> I placed my traps in various locations. The mechanism of the traps is very primitive. Fastened in the middle of the roof of the cage is a large fruit or a cluster of smaller fruit; above this is a board resting on a roller over which pass the ropes which hold the trap-door. When the animal pulls at the fruit the board swings, the ropes pass over the roller, and the door of the trap falls.
>
> The next morning I met with my first surprize. All the cages held captives—but there were no orangs among them.
>
> When the cages were removed farther into the interior of the wood a day or so afterward the hunter had more luck. He captured several orang-outangs, among them the largest and finest male he had ever seen. However, the latter had attracted an even more dangerous visitor than the hunter in the form of a tiger. The latter was killed.
>
> We proceeded on our journey, carrying with us the cages holding the captured animals. Without any of us having perceived it, the mate of the magnificent male orang-outang had hidden in a tree and now secretly followed the bearers with the cage. Only one man, a mere youth, remained behind with the animals. The female orang-outang seized the cage in which her mate lay and made a breach in it. The native, who had been asleep, was wakened by the noise she made and ran to the cage. The boy seized a club and tried to drive off the female, but unfortunately the male



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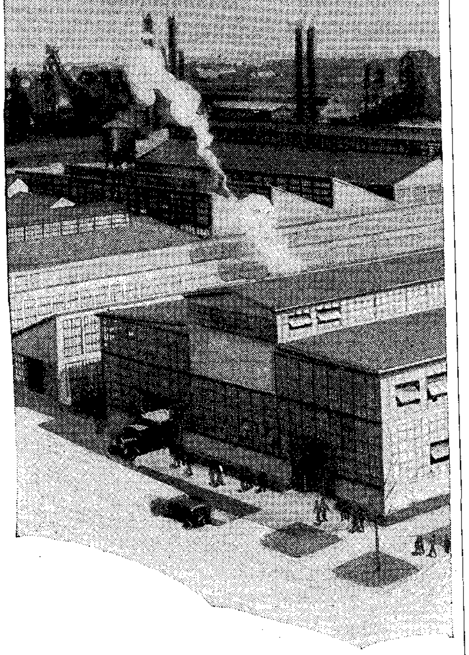

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

had stuck its head out of the hole made by the female and received an unintended blow on the neck which broke the spinal column and instantly killed it.

The female turned against the boy in frenzy and bit him so severely that he ran screaming and covered with blood to the leader of the expedition. The latter, puzzled by the boy's state, ran back to the cage where he found the female trying to drag her dead consort outside.

As we came near she uttered a threatening hiss. I fired a shot to drive her away and opened the cage. The widow narrowly observed us from a neighboring tree. The dead orang was fastened inside the cage and the trap set anew in the hope of catching the female. We withdrew but had not long to wait. Scarcely were we out of sight when she came from the tree and ran without hesitation straight into the cage. The door fell and she was caught.

In this case my good luck saddened me. The grief of the widow was so terrible that I had to take her away from her dead mate. She ate nothing and when I put a new mate into her cage she began to rage and attacked him so violently that I had to let her stay alone. I had skinned the dead orang and prepared the pelt myself. I put the pelt into the cage in whose farthest corner she sat. She gazed at the red-brown skin. Then she sniffed the air and spread her eyes wide open. Finally she bent forward and touched the skin, rubbing her hand over it and smelling her fingers. She repeated this several times, at the same time moving her lips as if talking to herself. Suddenly she sat up, stept forward and pulled the skin toward her. She began to behave as if quite mad. She picked up the pelt again and again and rubbed herself with it, then she spread it on the ground and waltzed around it. Finally she laid the garment of her dead spouse about her shoulders and hugged it to herself. I was glad to think that the evil spell of grief was broken at last, altho she had still refused to take any food. The next morning I found the widow lying dead, stretched out on the skin of her mate.

Takes Some Cracking.—At the close of the reading lesson, the teacher was questioning her class on the subject matter thereof. "What is an oyster?" she asked.

"Please, miss," replied the bright boy of the class, "it's half a fish and half a nut."—*Kobe Herald.*

The Prize Moron

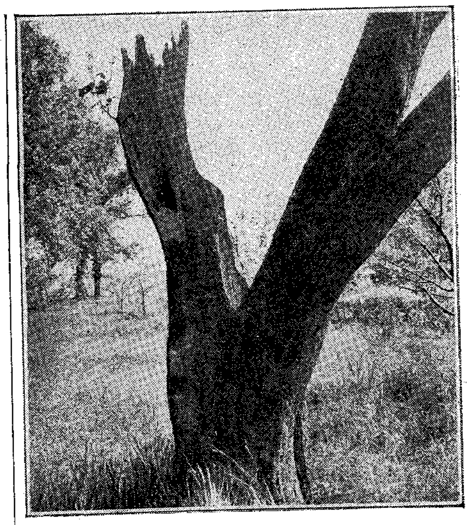
Of all the boobs I ever knew,
The champ is Luther Gidd;
He uses this expression,
"I have already did."
—*Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

Incriminating.—"Have you read this novel to any one?"

"No!"

"Then how did you get that black eye?"
—*Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

And "Gas" Supplied?—Furnished Bedroom, garage for ladies, private family. Phone A112.—*Classified ad in Charlotte (N. C.) News.*



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This tragic result had its beginning in a small, innocent looking open wound on the side of the broken limb. Decay started, as it always does in open wounds, and ate its way until the limb was a mere shell and an inevitable victim of a wind storm.

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IS SAFETY REALLY FIRST?

THE slogan, "Safety First," taken from its proper industrial sphere, and made to apply to life in general, is not only inept, but actually immoral, says Albert W. Whitney, chairman of the education section of the National Safety Council, in a recent address before the Playground and Recreation Association, printed in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston). In life, according to Mr. Whitney, the first thing is not safety; it is adventure. The battle of life is not to the cautious but to the bold. Safety should never be lost sight of, but its purpose should be to enable us to adventure further and to better ends—not to keep us from having any adventures at all. In short, the organized safety movement, Mr. Whitney thinks, has outgrown its original slogan. The movement, he says, was an outgrowth of the awakening of the public conscience some fifteen years ago to the appalling loss of life and limb in industry. The desire for speed and a short-sighted efficiency had made industry a savage, inhuman monster that was taking an enormous toll in human suffering. The first few years of the safety movement were necessarily taken up in the elimination of these abuses. There was no time to discover the larger social implications of the movement and how it could be coordinated with other parts of life. He goes on:

> It was characteristic of this stage that the development should have so largely centered about the slogan "safety first," a sentiment that is both inadequate and misleading, and it is equally characteristic of the later, more introspective stages of the movement that this slogan is being abandoned.
>
> The safety movement is now recognized as primarily educational, and in this field the flagrant ineptitude of the sentiment is particularly apparent. "Safety first" is an appropriate sentiment in the railroad field, for safety on trains is more desirable than speed, barbers, stock reports or ladies' maids. But to go into the schools with the slogan "safety first," which, if it is taken literally and seriously, means that safety is to be counted as the prime desideratum in life, is not only to be egregiously contrary to the facts of human nature, but positively immoral. The time has come when the proponents of the safety movement must make it perfectly clear to the public that they are no longer really thinking in terms of safety first.
>
> The fact is, of course, that safety is not the prime object in life. Exactly the contrary is true. The most important thing in the world is adventure, and by adventure I mean a fresh, first-hand experience of life. All things worth while in life—love, friendship, loyalty, knowledge, art, religion—are adventures in which the human spirit goes out to experience the realities of life; if these experiences lack the element of adventure it can only mean that life is not being lived in the keen way that makes it most worth while. It is the daring,

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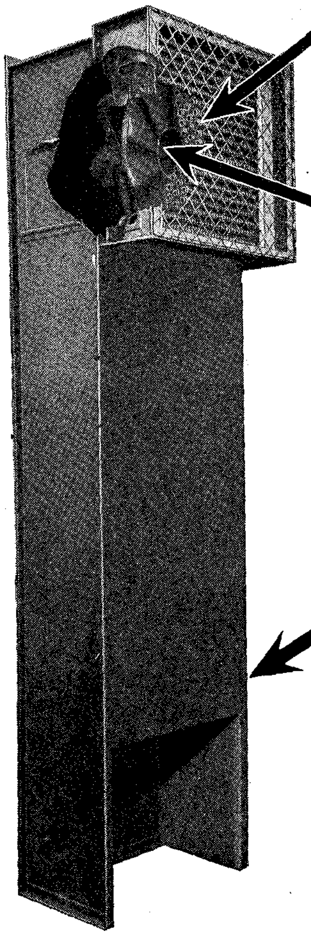

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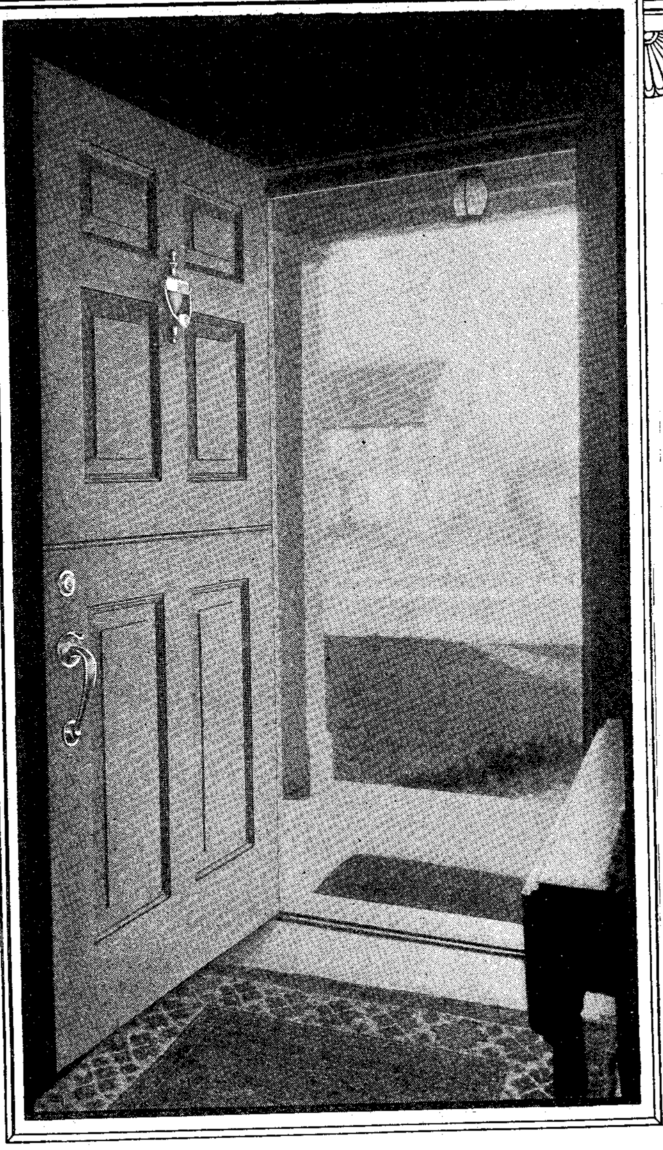

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LOCKS AND HARDWARE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

vital, vigorous, high-souled man and woman with the courage to face and experience the world that have survived and left descendants.

Danger can not be taken out of life without leaving life flat and uninteresting. The thrill in the game of life, quite as much as in the game of golf, consists not only in the clean, long drives down the fairway but in keeping out of the bunkers.

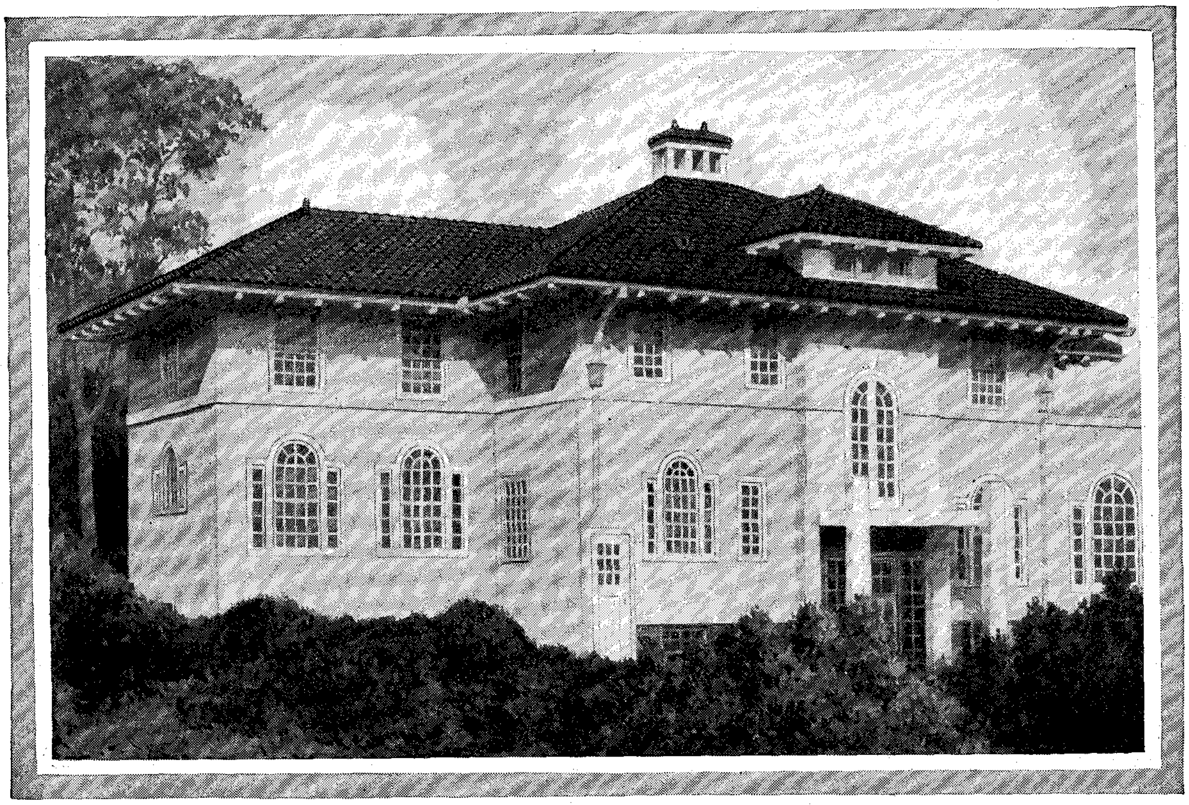
How is the safety movement to be harmonized with a life of adventure? We must make a closer analysis. A ray of light falls on the situation when we realize that the word "safe" is incomplete by itself and must be used with a preposition. The obvious preposition is "from." But that does not help matters, for to be safe from something is still negative; it is an avoidance, an inhibition. But there is another preposition that can be used equally well, namely, "for." And here the difficulty begins to disappear, for "safety for" is distinctly positive. "Safety from" leaves a vacancy, but this vacancy is filled by "safety for." Safety, then, instead of being merely inhibitory is in reality substitutional. It throws something out but it puts something else in its place. What do you choose to have thrown out of your life? and what do you choose to have put in its place? As for me, I choose adventure. I believe that adventure is in truth the deep, significant value in life.

Take an example: You teach a boy to play football safely, or to sail a boat safely, or to use a gun safely. In each case you are showing him how he can have a good adventure instead of a bad one. This is a very different safety from that of safety first. Instead of impoverishing life it makes life richer and more adventurous. Instead of "safety first," a better slogan would be "safety for more and better adventures."

In the process of evolution, says Mr. Whitney, the survival of the fit has been the survival of the safe. Civilization is the carrying on with purpose of the processes that were begun under natural selection. The safety movement, he believes, has been a religion to those who are giving their lives to it. They have been dealing with one of the great spiritual forces of life. They have set free the force that brings adventure into life and that has the potency to create a new world. He proceeds:

There are certain dangers in life that are intrinsic and normal; life can not be made fool-proof without being made insipid. Safety consists quite as much in knowing how to face danger as in avoiding it. Safety in industry has turned out to be immediately correlated with efficiency. Safety in life in general has turned out to be immediately correlated with alertness and intelligence. Accidents are stupid. It is the ignorant, untrained, unalert boy that gets hurt.

This leads me to speak of another contact with recreation. Safety and recreation are both parts of a purposeful life and such purposefulness is directed toward the continuation of the evolutionary process of producing a finer race. The soul of recreation is joy of living; but, similarly, with children the soul of safety is joy of living. This is quite different from the grown-up attitude. We grown-ups do things for reasons, often not only exceedingly remote,



Sheet Steel Brings Beauty, Safety and Convenience to the Home

FOR many years Sheet Steel has been indispensable in many industries. Within the last two decades its use has increased 500 per cent. Now it is being increasingly used in the construction, equipment and furnishing of better homes.

Its value as a roofing material has long been known to engineers, architects and builders. It provides secure protection from weather and storm. It is highly fire-resisting. Properly grounded, it protects from lightning.

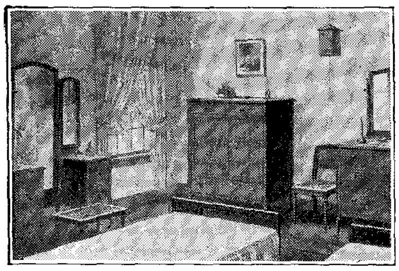
Sheet Steel, in the shape of the popular Spanish Mission tile, harmonizes with all architectural styles and combines rare beauty with secure protection and enduring service.

Science has demonstrated the economy and efficiency of the warm air heating system, which insures not only ample warmth but also the necessary moisture content to render the air healthful. The modern warm air heating system is constructed almost entirely of Sheet Steel.

Finished in white enamel, the sanitary cleanliness of Sheet Steel, its waterproof and fire-resistive qualities and its durability, make it an ideal material for bathroom and kitchen walls.

In the construction of many modern labor-saving appliances, Sheet Steel plays an important part. One of the most important of these is the clothes dryer, which "makes the sun shine every wash day." Ranges, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, tables and splash boards, made of Sheet Steel, finished in glistening white enamel, are easy to keep always shining and spotless.

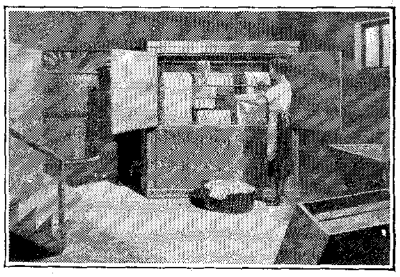
The most recent development in the utilization of the remarkable qualities of Sheet Steel in the home, is furniture of rare beauty of line and finish. Drawers and doors in steel furniture never swell, warp or stick. Its finish duplicates the beautiful grain of the finest woods or shows the dainty tints of glossiest enamels. Yet it is immune to injury and a damp cloth keeps it always like new.



Furniture of Sheet Steel combines rare beauty of line and finish with surprising resistance to injury and wear.

Get These Facts About Sheet Steel

You will be interested in the illustrated booklet, "The Service of Sheet Steel To The Public." It tells of the increasing utilization of this remarkable material and of the many ways in which it contributes to economy, efficiency and convenience. Write for it, free.



The modern clothes dryer and the warm air heating system are constructed largely of Sheet Steel.

SHEET STEEL
TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE
OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

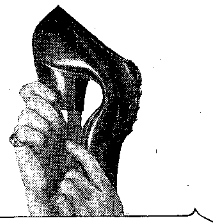
Mothers who work overtime —with a Smile

No eight-hour day for you mothers! From early morning, until the last bed-time story is told, each day is step—step—step—upstairs and down—up and down—all day long. No wonder so many mothers get foot weary in shoes that bind and restrict the feet.

Mothers say they never knew what foot comfort was until they discovered helpful Cantilever Shoes. Now they know—as do thousands of other women—the joy of foot freedom, the buoyant arch support, which Cantilevers give. Through Cantilever Shoes, women are learning that energy and foot comfort are closely related.

Cantilevers are comfortable because they are lasted to fit naturally and are flexible from toe to heel. They conform easily to the shape of the feet and function with them. They keep normal feet active and encourage weak feet to regain strength through natural exercise.

Cantilever Shoes for Fall and Winter offer you a fine selection of attractively designed models that will appeal to your good taste as well as your practical desire for foot comfort. There are modish pumps in a variety of designs and several trim oxfords for utility wear. Cantilevers are quality shoes manufactured of fine leathers by workmen skilled in the art of making flexible-arch shoes. Long wear and reasonable prices make Cantilevers an excellent investment for the woman to whom economy is as interesting as good looks and comfort.



A Flexible Shoe For Your Flexible Foot

The flexible arch of the Cantilever Shoe is skillfully lasted to fit the undercurve of the foot. It gives springy support and harmonizes with the foot action. This permits beneficial exercise of the muscles upon which the strength of the foot depends.

The graceful, natural lines and the pleasing rounded toe of the Cantilever add to your pleasure. Your toes have room. Your foot is free. The heel of the shoe scientifically distributes the weight of the body evenly, taking the strain off the inner (and weaker) side of the foot.

Cantilevers have been sold for over a decade and are endorsed by physicians, health authorities and wearers. They have brought foot health to countless people. You can wear Cantilever Shoes with every assurance that they are built on sound principles. And you will like their modish lines.

Cantilever Shoe

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Go to one of the stores below or write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 414 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a more conveniently located Cantilever agency.

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 65 Columbia St. (cor. N. Pearl)
Allentown—955 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302 Eleventh Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (near Shelburne)
Baltimore—316 North Charles St.
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—319 North 20th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Hanover Pl.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—162 N. State St. (3rd floor Butler Bldg.)
1050 Leland (near Broadway)
6410 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Medical Arts Bldg.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—2038 Park Ave. (at Elizabeth St.)
Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave. W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Fresno—The Bootery
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Hamilton, Ont.—8 John St. North (cor. King)
Harrisburg—217 No. 2nd St.
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles—728 Hill St.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—Macon Shoe Co.
Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store
Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile—E. H. Britton
Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Haven—190 Orange St. (near Court)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
13 John St. (bet. B'way & Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—4 Lexington Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Paterson—18 Hamilton St. (opp. Regent Theatre)
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—322 Washington St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—1012 K Street
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St., Cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
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Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
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Yonkers—22 Main St.
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Agencies in 430 other cities

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

but exceedingly poor. Children do things for immediate reasons and get far better value for their effort. What I am trying to express is too subtle, it eludes me, but you will, I hope, appreciate that I am bold enough to want to claim for safety a share of that marvelous joy of living that is so essentially the spirit of recreation.

Perhaps I have given you a hint of why we feel that safety belongs in the schools. The ethical approach to life in the case of children has largely broken down. If it is to be reconstructed it must be built out of the elements of the problem of living together in a purposeful way. Has not safety exactly the qualities out of which such ethics can be built?

I think perhaps you will say that this view of safety is not really a view of safety but a view of life. Why, of course it is a view of life! You may start where you please, if you have discovered a real approach and if you will keep on the track, and you will always find yourself finally in the presence of life itself. In fact, this is the test of whether you have found something worth while. The best thing about safety is that it leads to the more abundant life.

OUR DWINDLING NATIVE STOCK

"SLOW suicide" seems to be the fate of our native "intelligentsia." Its members think too much of themselves and too little of their country's future. Prof. Edward A. Ross and Ray E. Baber, of the University of Wisconsin, deduce this from recent investigations of their own, which they discuss in *The Century Magazine* (New York). Available data, it should be understood, bear out no theory of general "race suicide" in this country. Population shortage, the writers assure us, is the very last thing we Americans have to fear. We can sit in security whether the middle of this century finds us with a hundred and thirty millions of inhabitants or a hundred and fifty. We fill two cradles for one coffin, and the cradle margin is growing. What we have to worry about is quality. They go on:

> Realizing that immigration has brought us much chaff, we are putting up the bars. But what of those already here? Of the two elements, foreign parentage and native, the former is contributing nearly twice as freely to the future make-up of the future American people as the latter.
>
> As Pearson shows, a quarter of one generation is parent to about half the next. In other words, the most fruitful fourth of a people will produce well-nigh as many children as the remaining three-fourths. What if this fateful fourth should include most of the pinheads and oafs?
>
> With the aid of the University of Wisconsin we have carried through in the last two years an investigation of the change in size of families between couples of the present generation and their parents. We have ascertained the number of children born to approximately 2,500 living couples whose families are complete, and to 750 couples who were their fathers and mothers. Our study is confined to families of native

parentage in both generations. The information was elicited from 420 primary families reached through a son or a daughter in college or university, the greater number being in the University of Wisconsin, tho a number were in cooperating institutions.

We can not claim to have laid bare a cross-section of American society from top to bottom. All the primary families are rich enough in brains and purse to have a child in the university, and it is safe to say that few of the inert and hopelessly poor fall within the scope of our investigation. On the other hand, the socially most prominent rarely send a child to the University of Wisconsin, nor have they the patience to fill out an elaborate questionnaire. We may conclude, then, that what we have under the searchlight is the middle class of native stock in the central United States. Roughly speaking, what we have done is to compare the size of native families coming into being between 1857 and 1877 with that of the families produced by their married children between 1892 and 1912.

We perceive a movement from the hard-handed jobs toward tho soft-handed jobs. Of the "past generation" 45 per cent. were farmers; of the "present generation," only 25 per cent. The proportion of business men rose from 24 to 32 per cent.; of professional men from 14 to 21 per cent. Clerical workers were 4 per cent. of the fathers and 8 per cent. of the sons. About one-ninth of each group were skilled laborers. Unskilled laborers rarely appear in either generation.

Our "past generation" was marrying around 1860, and our "present generation" around 1890. In this interval there was a decided growth of reluctance to assume early the responsibilities of the family. On the average the sons married nearly two years later than their fathers, the daughters nearly three years later than their mothers.

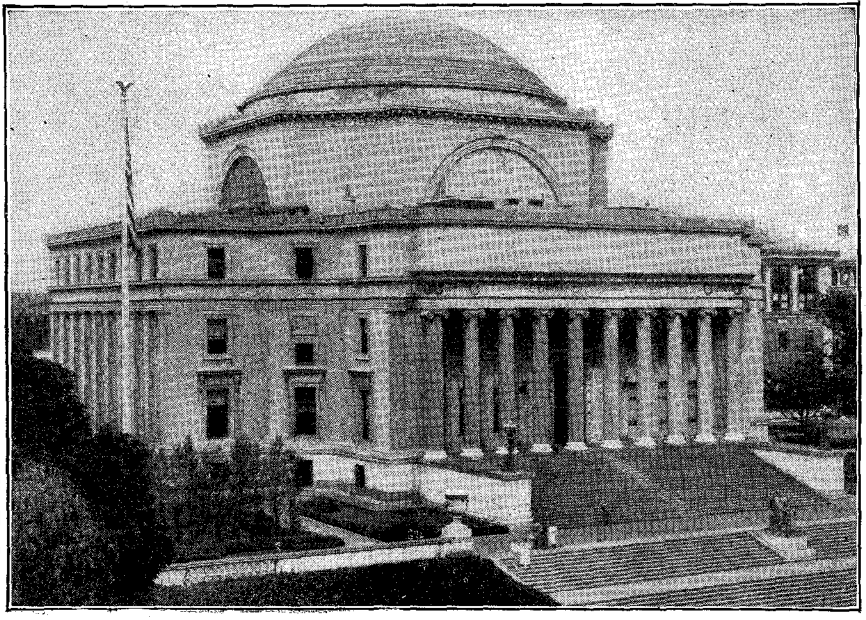
Now for the milk in the coconut.

We find that the average family of our elder generation had 5.44 children. That of their sons and daughters who had children at all was 3.35, a shrinkage of 38½ per cent. in 30-35 years. Since 13 per cent. of the "present generation" are childless, the average number of progeny per marriage is 2.8.

There are significant differences in the fecundity of occupational groups. In the "past generation" the unskilled laborer led with 6.7 children. The farmer had 5.9. Then came in descending order professional men, skilled laborers, business men, and clerical workers. In the "present generation" the farmer leads with 4.2 per fertile family; unskilled labor, 3.7; skilled labor, 3.3; professional men, 3.2; business men, 2.9; clerical, 2.6.

From a tenth to a fifth of the couples of the "present generation" were infertile, while nearly 18 per cent. had but one child. For farmers and professional men the childlessness was 19 per cent.; for skilled labor and business men, 15 per cent.; for clerical workers, 20 per cent. Since that of the clergymen was 8.8 per cent., it is likely that childlessness in excess of this is voluntary.

Is our "present generation" replacing itself? ask the investigators. The farmers, yes, but none of the other groups. At least a third more babies should be born, they say, if this native middle class is to replace itself. It is now committing slow suicide. In a century it will have shrunken to a mere half of its present numbers, while contained in a nation twice as populous as



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Columbia University Home Study Courses are genuine Columbia courses adapted to the special requirements of home study. They are so prepared as to enable the instructor to adjust all material to the peculiar needs and objective of each individual student. Direct contact is maintained between the student and the instructor personally so that the student may get the greatest benefit from his study.

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Please send me full information about Columbia University Home Study Courses and their conduct. I am interested in the following subject: (Lit. Dig. 9-25)

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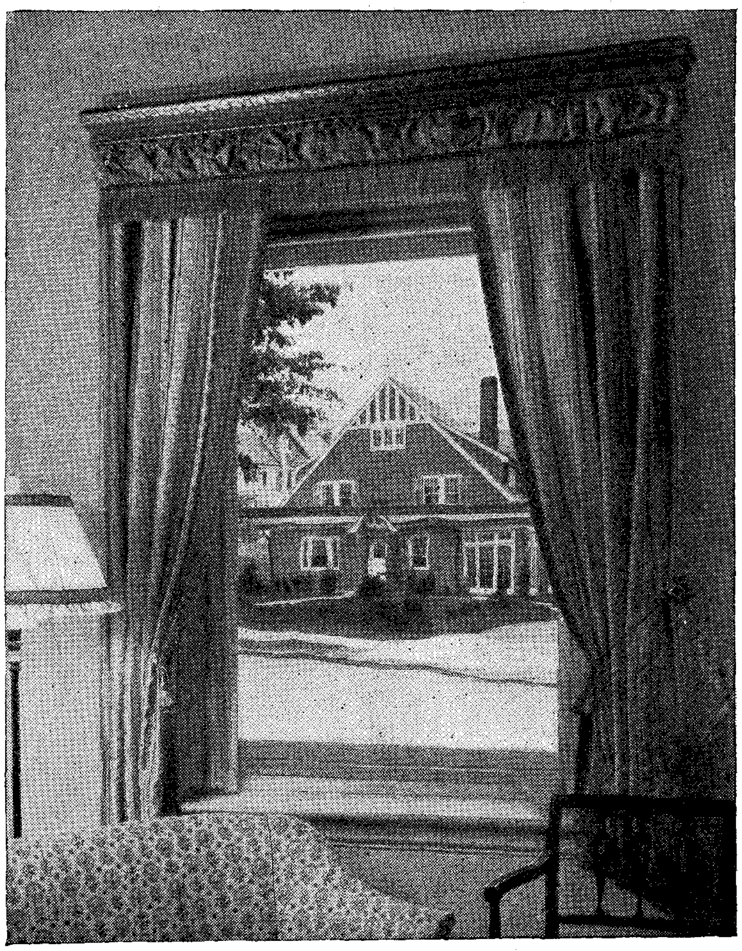


Something wrong here!

The house doesn't really look like that, nor does the street. It's the glass in the *lower* sash that twists and distorts them.

The *upper* sash is glazed with polished Plate Glass. See how accurately and clearly every line and detail shows through it.

But the *lower* sash is glazed with ordinary window glass. Note the eye-straining irregularities and the obscure vision that characterize all old-fashioned window glass.

Yet so skilfully and efficiently is Plate Glass made that it costs but little more than ordinary window glass. As a matter of fact, the cost of Plate Glass will average only about 1 per cent of the total cost of any house, large or small. Your architect will be glad to furnish you with comparative estimates.

Plate Glass gives not only clear vision, but perfect vision. Its surfaces are flat and highly polished. It does not break easily. It is quickly cleaned. It admits the minimum of sound. It increases the selling or renting value of any house.

Plate Glass is also used inside the house by many notable decorators to protect the surfaces of fine furniture. For dressing and dining tables, dressers and buffets, Plate Glass not only guards the surface, but it also adds its own beauty to the decorative arrangement. Such small pieces are not expensive. They may be easily obtained from any hardware dealer, cut to size, with edges smoothed, ready for use. Plate Glass Manufacturers of America, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Use PLATE Glass ©

Nothing Else Is Like It

now. All this is assuming that family shrinkage has ceased. But if the coming generations should follow the example of the "present generation," the family would in four generations have shriveled to a fortieth of its erstwhile importance. There is little likelihood, they think, that shrinkage will continue so fast; but, whether they shrink more slowly or hover at their present size, these native families are a thinning strand in the American people. To quote further:

> As regards the prevalence of the small family, the explanation appears to be this. In the latter part of the last century the "well-posted" element of our native stock learned how not to have more babies than they chose to have. Utilizing this new-found knowledge in an individualistic spirit, many of them restricted progeny to such a degree that their lines may die out.
>
> To return to blind fecundity is no remedy. In view of our current success in lowering the death-rate, such a course would be madness.
>
> In a time when four births per fertile couple will maintain population, a general return to families of from seven to fifteen would soon make us worse off even than the masses in China. For they can have children as prodigally as they do because from 60 to 80 per cent. of them die within a year, whereas we lose less than 10 per cent. Hence, no power on earth can stamp out knowledge of the means of family limitation or prevent most of those who possess it from acting upon it. At no one's bidding will emancipated mankind reenter the hell of degradation of women and children, toil, poverty, hunger, and war which blind fecundity tends to create.
>
> The right remedy for family suicide is to correct our philosophy of success. We have been glorifying the achievement of the individual rather than that of the family. We ask, "What has he done?" But not, "What are his children and grandchildren doing or likely to do?" With their costly motor-cars, Oriental rugs, and European tours the childless or one-child couple are accounted more to be envied than the equally capable couple who miss these things because they are rearing four high-bred, well-educated children. When the public rates success more in terms of offspring, more couples will consent to rear a real family.
>
> There is need, too, of enlightening people as to what family survival implies. Some couples imagine that by rearing one child they have handed on the torch of life. Many suppose that two children insure the perpetuation of their stock. The fact is that among this middle-class native stock, with our present rates of mortality, celibacy, and infertility, only those averaging 3.6 children are above the survival line. In general, it is only the family with four or more births that can count on producing a father and a mother from among the children. Most of these "present-generation" couples we studied could have added a child or two without seriously curtailing family comfort or the education chances of their children. Had they been well instructed as to the family and racial consequences of overlimitation, would not the majority of them have expanded their families well above the danger-line?

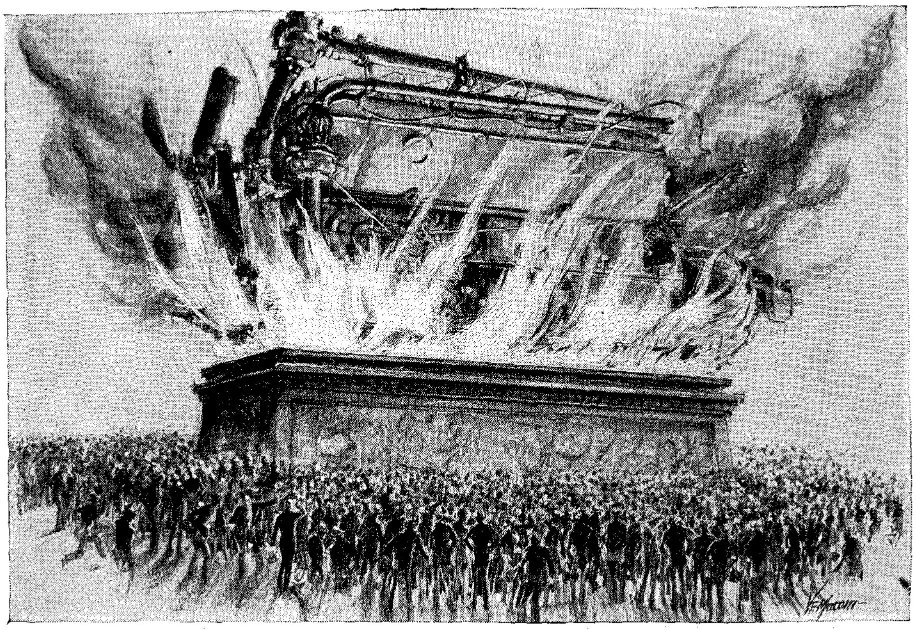
DOCTORS STUDYING THE COMMON COLD

SCIENTIFIC interest in a disease is apt to vary directly with its rarity, remarks *The Lancet* (London), so that minor maladies, and in particular the common cold, do not receive that attention which their prevalence would appear to warrant. Of recent years the common cold, however, has been studied more assiduously and in particular from the standpoint of prevention. Dr. Leonard Hill and Dr. Argyll Campbell devote a chapter in their new book on "Health and Environment" to the cause and prevention of "colds." Says *The Lancet:*

> They summarize the supposed causes under five headings: chills and drafts, certain conditions of the weather, irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane, infection, and bad ventilation. Each of these supposed causes is then discust in turn. Exposure by itself will not cause "colds" in healthy individuals, as is shown by the immunity to these disorders enjoyed by Arctic explorers and fishermen at sea. If, however, a person is already infected there appears to be some slight derangement of the heat-regulating mechanism, so that he feels a draft of cold air more easily than a normal, healthy person and attributes a "cold" already "on him" to this cause. Cold, dry weather and strong drying winds do not favor epidemics of "colds," while unfavorable weather conditions, such as a high relative humidity of the atmosphere with a variable temperature, certainly do. Irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane by dusts and chemical irritants is also a cause of "colds," while a certain section of the community appears to suffer from a nervous derangement of the nasal mucous membrane, so that sudden changes of temperature and atmosphere may produce an acute paroxysm. While "infection is not the whole story," there is no doubt about the importance of this as a cause of the common cold, and such factors as closeness of contact, duration of contact, and general conditions of ventilation vary for this as for other bacterial infections.

In the opinion of the authors, bad ventilation is the commonest cause of "colds." Warm, stagnant air produces a congested, swollen appearance in the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes covered with thick secretion and affords a weak spot for bacterial attack. In cool air, on the other hand, the membrane is pale and taut and well moistened with secretion. To quote further:

> Added to the hot air so often present in the upper layers of a badly ventilated room is the occurrence of cold air near the feet. Thus "cool breezes blowing round the head, the radiant heat of the sun, and a warm ground to stand on are the ideal outdoor conditions." The reverse of this which produces cold feet and stuffy heads is said by these authors to be present in the House of Commons! If these elementary facts about ventilation were appreciated, a great many "colds" would be prevented. Dr. Russell L. Cecil, in a little popular book on this subject, emphasizes this, pointing out that the "non-contagious cold" largely depends upon the condition in which we keep our nasal mucous membranes. Besides dealing with the more common



The great American sacrifice on the altar of poor oil

WHAT peculiar mental quirk is it which makes the average motorist indifferent to the oil he uses? Oil is the most vital thing in the operation of an engine. The service it renders can range from successful lubrication to utter ruination of a motor. Yet your average motorist buys oil with the indifference he would show in tossing a penny to a blind beggar. And so, hundreds of cars are scrapped, thousands of repair bills are rendered yearly—a sacrifice to the national tendency to shoot into the crank case the first oil that comes along—good, bad or indifferent!

Play it safe! Demand pure Pennsylvania . . . the oil which gives 1000 miles of super-lubrication without draining the crank case . . . the oil experts call *"the highest grade oil in the world."*

Ages past, Nature, in a mood of supreme accomplishment, made Pennsylvania crude oil. She made it of different materials. Gave it greater resistance to heat, wear and dilution.

Because of its wonderful ability to stand up under the toughest conditions, pure Pennsylvania oil gives 1000 miles of super-lubrication to a filling in the crank case of an automobile. Maintain the oil level, but under normal conditions don't drain the crank case short of 1000 miles.

Remember—Pennsylvania is not the name of a brand but of a grade or *kind* of oil from which many brands are made. The producers, refiners and marketers have created the emblem shown below for your protection. Look for this emblem on containers. The men who display it are good men to deal with. Every drop of oil sold under this emblem is 100 per cent. pure Pennsylvania—which means that it comes from pure Pennsylvania oil wells, all of which are located in Western New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Southeastern Ohio—and nowhere else! Fill up with pure Pennsylvania—and purr away for a thousand perfect miles. Do it today!

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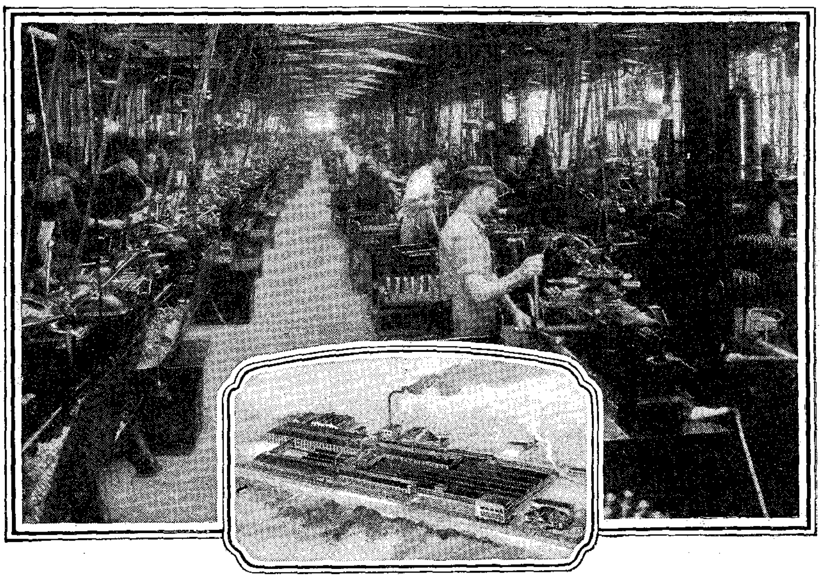

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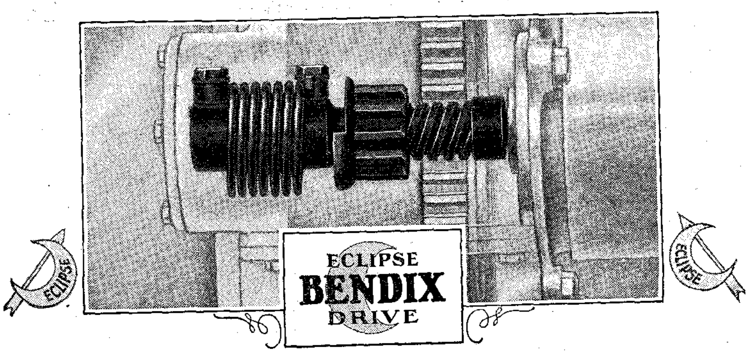


"THE MECHANICAL HAND THAT CRANKS YOUR CAR"

methods of treating "colds," Dr. Cecil describes the chlorin treatment, in which dilute chlorin gas is inhaled by patients. This method, based upon the fact that no cases of influenza occurred among the workers in a chlorin plant during the epidemic of 1918, seems to have a certain amount of vogue in America, and Dr. Cecil speaks well of the results. The relationship between influenza and the common cold as suggested by this therapeutic measure is an aspect of "colds" which is especially dealt with in a review of the literature on influenza and the common cold by J. G. Townsend, published by the United States Public Health Service. It is claimed that the association between influenza and minor respiratory disturbances, especially that known as the "common cold," is "more intimate than has been recognized or conceded." The Public Health Service arranged in 1923 to receive fortnightly reports from 10,000 persons in the United States as to whether they had suffered from any of these minor respiratory disorders during the period in question. The final analysis of the material thus collected may help to elucidate the problem.

A BRITISH ARCHITECT ON THE AMERICAN APARTMENT

JUST what the American apartment house is and how it fits in with our national social life is set forth in a report made by a British architect, G. Topham Forrest, on "The Construction and Control of Buildings and the Development of Urban Areas in the United States of America." This survey, as explained by Alfred C. Bossom in the New York *Times*, was made at the instance of the London County Council, to which Mr. Forrest is the chief architect, and was undertaken for the purpose of seeing what ideas in architectural economics, as carried out in this country, could be utilized in the British metropolis and in other cities of England. Says Mr. Bossom:

> Mr. Forrest was especially imprest with the adaptability of American architecture to climatic conditions and to the environment. He is more confirmed in his belief that the skyscraper, as we call it, is not for London. As he so clearly states, most American cities are further south than is the city by the Thames; New York, for instance, is 700 miles further south than is London. The result is that in the cities of the United States the rays of the sun are at a far greater angle, and no matter how tall the apartment house or skyscraper may be, the rays can be suffused for a greater part of the day through American buildings. The average width of London streets is only twenty-eight feet, while in American cities many streets are 100 feet wide.
>
> Under the zoning laws which Mr. Forrest found in effect in more than 500 municipalities, the first line of the roofs or cornices must not be taller than is the width of the street on which the buildings face. This gives the American building the advantage. Under the old common law in London owners are prevented from shutting off the light and air of their neighbors, so it is impossible for London to have such

towering structures as obtain in this country.

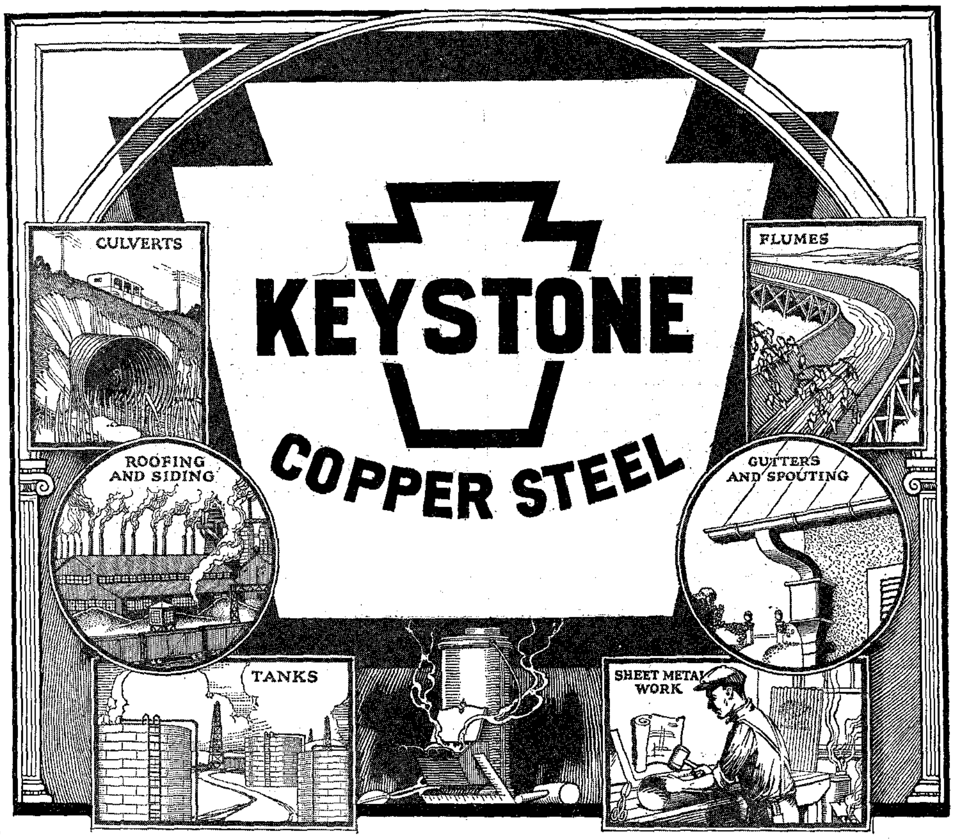
It is interesting to note that Mr. Forrest recommends that London get the benefit of all the height it can by employing the set-back method of construction which has become such a feature of American municipalities. England had this idea back in the days of Queen Elizabeth, but, as the English expert says, it was rather more of an ideal than an actual method. Owing to the absence of soft-coal smoke in overbearing quantities in New York, and the general freedom from fog, Mr. Forrest found that the interior corridor or hallway, without any windows, was employed with satisfaction in American buildings. This is made possible by glass-paneled doors and glazed transoms, which would be of little use in London.

Mr. Forrest declares that the standard of living, generally speaking, is higher in America than in Great Britain, and that what in America would be termed an apartment for the working-class would in England be considered in many respects superior middle-class accommodation. To quote further:

> He does not think that America is so far advanced in the evolution of internal planning and layout as England is, with perhaps three exceptions, being, the appointments of kitchens; the appointments of lavatories, bathrooms, and other sanitary arrangements; the layout and treatment of the courts and open spaces about buildings.
>
> It must be remembered, however, that such things necessarily imply a larger expenditure than is usually available in England in these items.
>
> Mr. Forrest is imprest with the skill with which new housing accommodations are provided in American cities by building higher tenement dwellings to take the place of those which have been torn down to widen streets, or provide parks or to make neighborhoods more accessible to light and air.

The advantage enjoyed by the American housewife over her British sister receives appreciative acknowledgment from this discriminating visitor. As we read:

> He states that American building development gives a great deal of instruction, saying that in the apartment buildings every apparatus is provided which can eliminate the labor of the housewife. In the apartments he inspected he found many such labor-saving devices incorporated, such as built-in ironing-boards, fitted dressers, installations for vacuum-cleaners, polished hardwood floors and wainscots, terrazzo-paved corridors, gas-fires, installations for the supply of hot water and other heating.
>
> Mr. Forrest noted that these add to the utilities and amenities and thereby to the rentable value of the apartments. He suggests, so far as would be remunerative, that such modern accessories be incorporated in London dwellings, and that in designing such dwellings, the possible subsequent addition of such fitments be kept in mind.
>
> As the London County Council has wide powers, and controls certain properties on which it can erect model houses and apartments, it is likely that the capital of the British Empire will soon have many flats and apartment houses planned as to their conveniences in accordance with the American idea.



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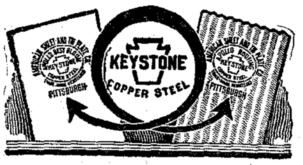

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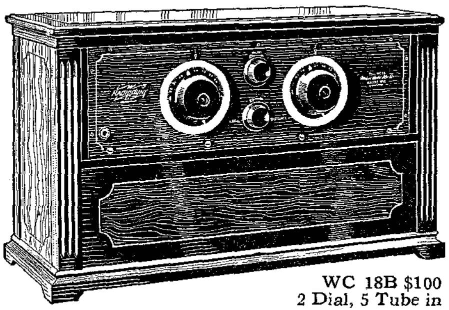

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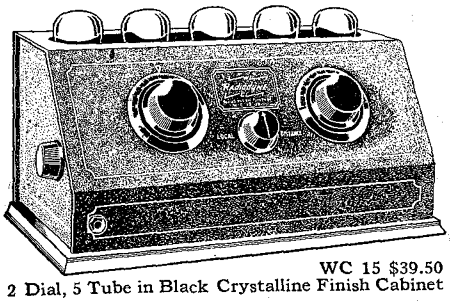

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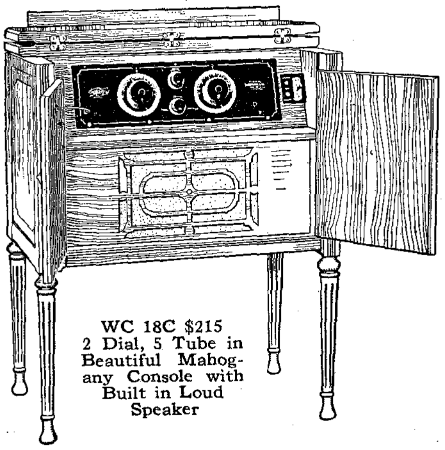

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IS THERE ANYTHING IN MATTER?

THE stuff of which the world is made, together with our own bodies and all about us, is really a vacuum "as empty as the sky," according to Dr. Willis R. Whitney, Director of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company. Dr. Whitney's opinion was exprest at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society in Los Angeles, we are told in a press bulletin sent out by the society. Discussing "Matter—Is There Anything in It?" Dr. Whitney ventured the prophecy that "there are probably three more elements to be discovered." Science has now reached a stage, he asserted, where a physical picture of the structure of atoms is more intricate than any earthly model, and more perfect geometrically than any known celestial system. The electron, he said, has become the ultra-atom. Dealing with the nature of matter, which has baffled mankind since the beginning of time, Dr. Whitney made new generalizations from the work of J. J. Thomson and R. A. Millikan, saying:

> Matter is at least not merely dry and hard, nor yet soft and wet. It is electronic and celestial, whatever that may mean, and the most we know about it is that it is almost entirely space. It is as empty as the sky. It is almost as empty as a perfect vacuum, altho it usually contains a lot of energy.
>
> For example, a vacuum through which light is passing contains radiant energy. Apparently matter is only this same vacuum in which there are enormous numbers of positive and negative electric charges, which, however, occupy or fill only an exceedingly small portion of the space attributed to the matter.
>
> Novel, simplifying generalizations are interesting, but dangerous, for, as some one has said, no generalization in nature is strictly true, not even this one. Nowadays we say that every gram of all matter consists of 600,000 billion billions—600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000—electrons and an equal quantity of positive electricity. Then we immediately start drawing conclusions.
>
> Atoms of all the elements, from the smallest to the largest, including the isotopes, can be constructed by orderly assemblies of positive and negative electric charges. A slight correction in the case of hydrogen interests the physicist, but need not interfere with our simple picture.
>
> Atoms begin to look like solar and planetary systems with different groups of positive and negative charges at their centers, constituting a sort of sun or nucleus. This nucleus varies in charge or mass from element to element.
>
> Around this center group are the concentric systems of electrons, and the outermost groups of these determine most of the characteristic properties. For example, the hydrogen atom is one positive central charge and one negative electron in an orbit around it. This outfit, or atom, is not quite inconceivably small.
>
> It may be worth while to picture it, because the other elements are compounds of the same elementary components. Possibly the dimensions given are still merely the outer dimensions of more empty space. Physicists have shot small projections through matter, so that we are convinced of its highly open-work structure. The projectiles were helium nuclei and electrons.
>
> The actual smallness of an atom is impossible to realize, but so much seems known about its dimension that we must accept it and try to apply it.
>
> A molecule of water contains two atoms of hydrogen. Suppose we start with one single drop of water and let all of its hydrogen atoms appear in turn as drops of water. How much of a rainfall must we picture in order to visualize all those hydrogen atoms of that drop? We know that the drop contains about 3×10^{21} hydrogen atoms. If these were as large as raindrops they could cover the whole world with a foot of water.
>
> Another way of expressing the raindrops which correspond in number to the hydrogen atoms in a drop of water is to say that if they fell as rapidly as in the heaviest rainfall, this rain would have to continue all over the United States for nearly two weeks.
>
> Now, if we made one of these hydrogen atoms, which we used to think of as hard and indivisible, so large that it became a yard in diameter, nothing would yet become appreciable to the audience, because its electron would still be only a pinhead in size, and its nucleus two thousand times smaller. So, while you might distinguish the orbit, its planet and sun would still be invisible.
>
> In other words, practically all of our first atom is apparently space. Between the two charges there is an electrical force holding them in position just as gravity holds the four moons of Jupiter about that planet, for example.

Dr. Whitney described the composition of matter as the chemist now sees it, and demonstrated by experiments the realities of these unimaginably small particles. He showed their relationship to X-rays. He made them audible by means of a radio loud-speaker, and permitted his hearers to listen for a few moments to the disintegration of the atoms of a piece of uranium, which behaves in a similar manner to radium. He said:

> While this decay gives audible evidence of its continual occurrence, it is difficult to believe the truth, that after five thousand million years half of this little piece of uranium will have thus shot itself away, lost a few per cent. of its weight, and left some metallic lead.

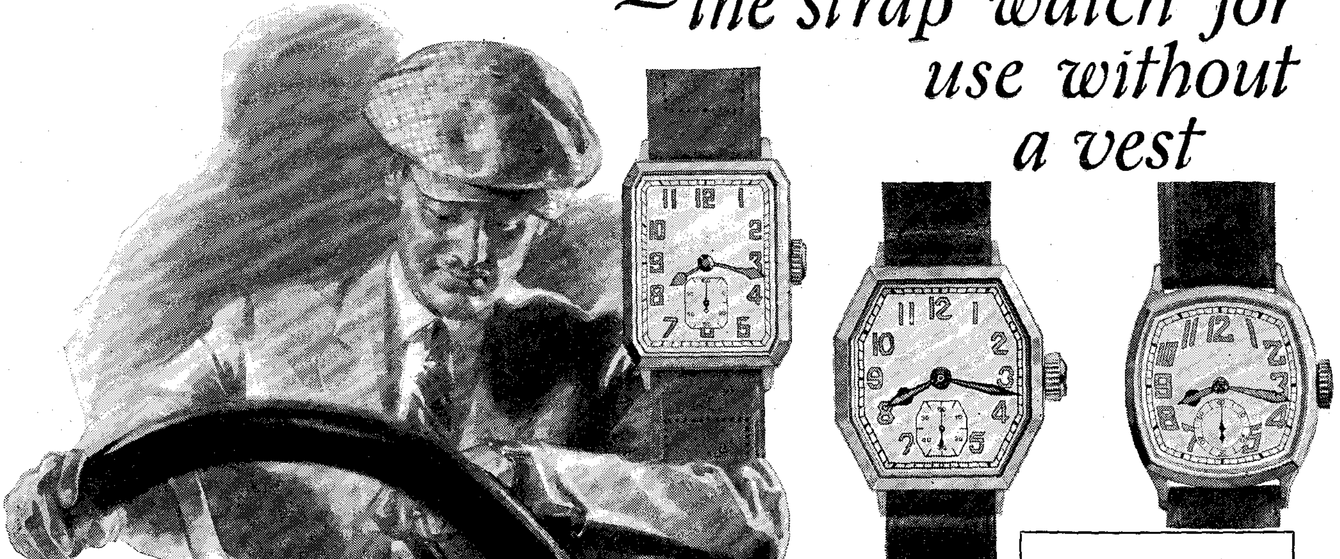
Dr. Whitney then built an electrical eye, and showed how a reflex nerve-action —the blinking of an eye in a strong light—acts electrically by means of an electrical nerve system. He went on:

> We feel justified in calling attention to the apparent similarity of action between the metal retina and the retina of the animal eye. For example, the eye of a recently killed frog, exposed to candlelight, will generate electric current which is easily measured on a galvanometer. Thus the eye is a photoelectric cell.
>
> In fact, all living tissue responds to stimulation by producing electric currents. Therefore, nothing is wrong to-day in the call of the street vendor with his little high-frequency spark-coil. "Electricity is life. Try it! Only five cents."

Dr. Whitney manufactured static, which

A style for men dictated by sheer convenience

—the strap watch for use without a vest



THE RAPIDLY increasing use of the strap watch by men is no mere fad. It is dictated entirely by a growing recognition of the strap watch's greater convenience when no vest is worn.

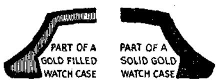
For, next to the vest pocket, the wrist is the most practical place for a watch. A watch in the trousers watch pocket is awkward to consult. In the breast pocket of the coat, it is in constant danger of serious injury by falling out.

The strap watch, moreover, is a convenience which you can enjoy at small expense. For a good one costs no more than a suit of clothes.

But whether it is a pocket or a strap watch that you are now about to buy, it is important that you consider the quality of the case quite as much as that of the movement.

Among the Wadsworth creations you will find a case exactly suited to your taste, and at a price within your means a case of distinctive beauty and with that exactness of fit essential to the protection of the watch movement.

Whatever the type of watch you select, you can depend upon the name Wadsworth as your assurance of a case not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.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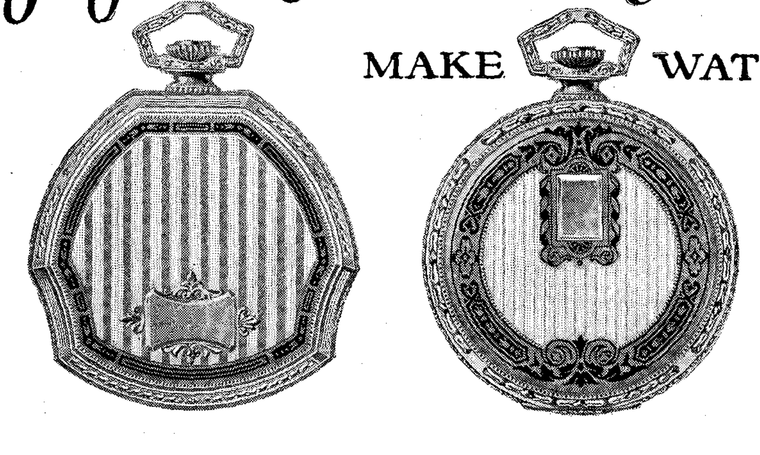

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

is so troublesome in radio, in different ways. He let the audience listen to the progressive magnetization of a piece of iron, and showed that this takes place in little jolts, which demonstrated that the atoms in the piece of iron are magnetized one by one. He proceeded:

> Experiments have shown that it is separable into its electrical charges. Moreover, whatever electrical charge may be, it is spotted. In other words, it is localized in finite units at points in space.
>
> There seems for the present to be no cure for our belief that there are two kinds, which we call positive and negative. Wherever these different kinds are stored in equivalent amounts we have what we call ordinary or neutral matter, and the kinds of this matter depend on the numbers and space arrangements of these charged spots.
>
> Even as matter they are still spread out so extensively that they closely resemble the starry heavens where thousands of light-years separate the stars. But, just as our knowledge of the stars themselves is continually increasing, so we may be sure that we may go on extending our knowledge of electric charges.

Dr. Whitney said that he wanted to go as far as he could in pointing out the vacuity of matter. Scientists persist in speculating and experimenting on the atom, he pointed out, because everything we know is made of atoms. He concluded:

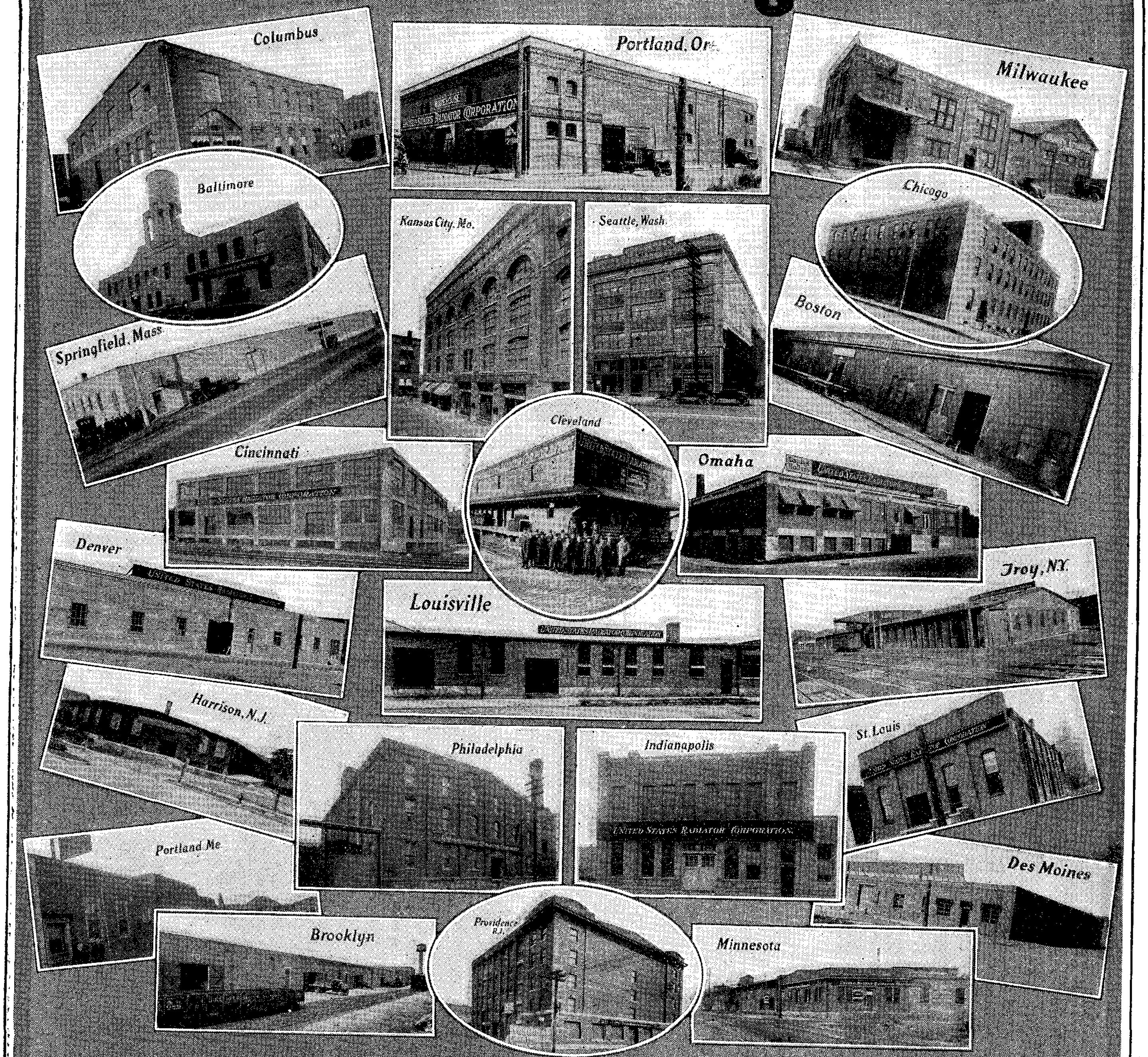
> There are only a very limited number of different kinds. These differences explain all differences we can probably ever know in our universe. Thus far, the more we have sought to understand them, the more we have gained in appreciation of an unexplored, unlimited territory of interest and service.
>
> From the original atom of our youth, indivisible by definition, we now have a spacious and divisible atom. They differ from one substance to another. This difference is produced by increasing quantities of something already present in the smallest ones.
>
> Every teacher of chemistry used the discovery of scandium, germanium, and gallium, anticipated by the periodic law, to illustrate the value of orderly conceptions, even tho he knew that good critical data seemed opposed to accepting any single protyle matter from which to make all elements.
>
> The persistent pursuit of this irregularity continued, and where blanks in the periodic system existed we always expected to find new elements. Three years ago the anticipated element, hafnium, was discovered by the X-ray method, in itself new. Much more recently we learned of the discovery of two more—masurnium and rhenium—by the same agent. There are probably three more to be discovered.
>
> But we have now reached a stage where a physical picture of the structure of atoms is more intricate than any earthly model, and more perfect geometrically than any known celestial system. The laws of astronomy have been called into play, and supercelestial orientations are necessary to elucidate the complicated, but not bewildering, the novel, but not embarrassing, internals of the atoms.
>
> We go placidly from circular Copernican to elliptical Kepler orbits with actual enjoyment, and much quicker than we did in astronomy.
>
> The electron has become the ultra atom. We can not claim that ours is simpler than the atom of our fathers. Theirs was harder to comprehend. The test is that our new atom has done many things for us which the old atom could not do.
>
> Positive and negative charges, or protons and electrons, now account for all matter. Roughly speaking, the atom is positive charge, with the equivalent number of negative charges spaced in and about it, and when, as by electrical means, we separate these positive and negative charges, we see them do just what we would expect such things to do.

A HIGHWAY THROUGH A SEA OF MUD

FORTY miles of standard highway has just been built in Utah across a mud-puddle 500 feet deep. Writing in *Roads and Streets* (New York), Howard C. Means, chief engineer of the road commission of that State, bids us imagine a sea of mud covering 3,000 square miles, of a consistency which, in the language of an old cow-puncher, would "bog a saddle blanket." This, he says, is a description of the country along the Nevada line in western Utah. It is a relic of the geological Lake Bonneville, which in the Pleistocene Age covered something like 20,000 square miles of what is now a part of Utah and Nevada. He writes:

> The mud-flat itself extends 80 miles north and south and 40 miles east and west. The monotony of its surface is varied by what might be termed an island of salt, just west of its center line, extending about 40 miles north and south and 6 miles east and west. The term "island" is somewhat of a misnomer, for this salt lies at the lowest part of the floor of the old lake. It might be better to call it a "raft of salt" on the surface of the mud lake, varying in thickness from a few inches at the edges to about 4 feet over a large part of the six miles.
>
> The feasible route for the highway connecting Salt Lake City with San Francisco crosses this 40 miles of mud-flat due west of Salt Lake City. The town of Wendover, Utah, is on the western edge.
>
> Two industrial enterprises of magnitude were of invaluable assistance in solving the highway-construction problems: the Western Pacific R. R. and the salt and potash works at Salduro. The railroad presented the solution of the problem of transporting material, and especially the gravel for surfacing the new highway.
>
> The salt and potash works was one of the war industries built to perfect a process for reclaiming potash by means of solar evaporation. It was in the building of dikes forming the sides of vats that the experience was gained which proved invaluable in the road construction.
>
> Several distinct problems presented themselves. The construction on the salt was entirely different from the problems on the mud. Even the mud varied in consistency. Another serious difficulty was that owing to the alkaline condition of the mud, a scratch of the smallest kind soon disabled a horse so that he had to be taken off the work.
>
> During the early fall of each year, water

A National Heating Service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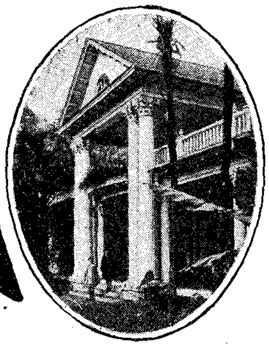

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FLORIDA

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

appeared on the surface of the salt section from storms and from wind action, forcing it from the open stretches to the south. This water attained a depth of 14 inches last season and remained during the winter and spring until the sun caused it to evaporate during the following summer. The depth varies each season as the winter is open or severe.

During the winter period, water to the depth of 12 inches on the submerged section of the project, that is, the salt-bed and the mud-flat adjoining it, is a common condition. Many times a north wind will move this entire body of water to the south of the highway location many miles, nearly drying the salt surface. With a change of wind to the south this water, together with that on the surface of the flats for 40 miles south, will move back.

The salt-flats provide an ideal speedway any time during the year when water is not present on the surface. This was demonstrated as early as 1912, during the term of office of Governor Spry. He, with several Salt Lake people, became interested in demonstrating this salt-flat as a speed course, and succeeded in getting several racing-cars out there for the purpose of establishing a new world's record. This was accomplished, but unfortunately it was not officially timed.

FIRE-FIGHTING WITH THE TELEPHONE

ACCORDING to H. B. Rowland, District Forester at Warren, Pennsylvania, forest fires in the State are combated most successfully by a system of more than 3,000 forest officers connected up by hundreds of miles of telephone wires to insure rapid communication. We quote as follows from *The News Bulletin* of the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee (Philadelphia):

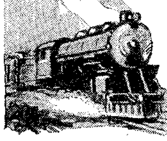
"The 24 district foresters, 50 foresters, 63 forest rangers and more than 3,000 forest fire-wardens employed by this State depend upon the telephone to help them in their work of fire extinction," declares Mr. Rowland.

"Throughout the State 106 forest-fire observation towers have been built to detect fires. About 716 miles of telephone line connect these observation towers with headquarters and the homes of forest officers, either directly or through the Bell and other commercial lines."

He goes on to say that there is always a towerman on duty at each point of observation during the fire season. When a puff of smoke or a blaze is discovered the fire guard immediately telephones the case to the district warden. The latter also relies on the telephone to get his crews together and to dispatch them to the scene of the conflagration.

Sometimes the telephone operator performs the service of collecting the fire-fighting crew for the warden.

Fishermen and hunters who discover fires are urged to make an immediate report. When any of them notify the nearest telephone operator, the information is passed on to the warden, for the operator has the warden's telephone number among her emergency calls.



California

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15-day cruise to California on largest and fastest ships in Coast-to-Coast service. Across the Continent by rail with authorized stop-overs at principal points of interest.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES
(Effective until Oct. 31, 1925)
1st Class $335 2nd Cabin $245
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From your home town (on main line points) and back in either direction.
Rate includes meals and berth on steamer, either Eastbound or Westbound, and tickets across continent in either direction over choice of routes.
Water route—New York—Havana—Panama Canal—(Balboa)—San Diego—Los Angeles—San Francisco.
Round Trip, by water—1st class **$425**
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Lower rates in Intermediate and 3rd Cabin

Apply to Company offices at No. 1 Broadway, New York; 460 Market St., San Francisco; our offices elsewhere, or authorized S. S. and R. R. agents.

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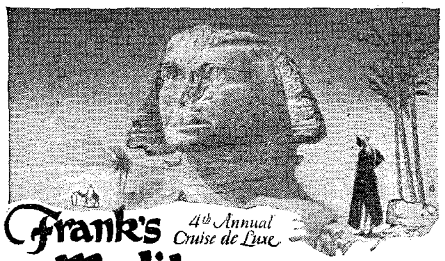
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



Frank's *4th Annual Cruise de Luxe* TO THE **Mediterranean**

Egypt—Palestine

Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Riviera, Monte Carlo, France, England

Limited to 400—(Less than Half Capacity)
by Specially Chartered Magnificent New

Cunard S.S. "SCYTHIA"

Sailing from New York January 26—67 days

The Cruise of the "Scythia" has become an annual classic. In every respect it is unsurpassed. Prearranged shore excursions at every port included in the rate. Finest hotels and the best of everything. Unusually long stay, at the height of the season, in Egypt and Palestine.

The "Scythia" is a veritable floating palace, with spacious decks, lounges, veranda cafes, 2 elevators, gymnasium, commodious staterooms with running water and large wardrobes; bedrooms and suites with private baths. The famous Cunard cuisine and service. (Only one sitting for meals.)

Stop-over privilege in Europe without extra cost, returning via S. S. "Aquitania," "Mauretania," "Berengaria" or any Cunard Line steamer.

Rates, deck plans, itinerary and full information on request. Early reservation insures choice of location.

FRANK TOURIST CO.

542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
1529 Locust Street, Philadelphia
582 Market Street, San Francisco
At Bank of America, Los Angeles
(*Est. 1875*) *Paris* *Cairo* *London*

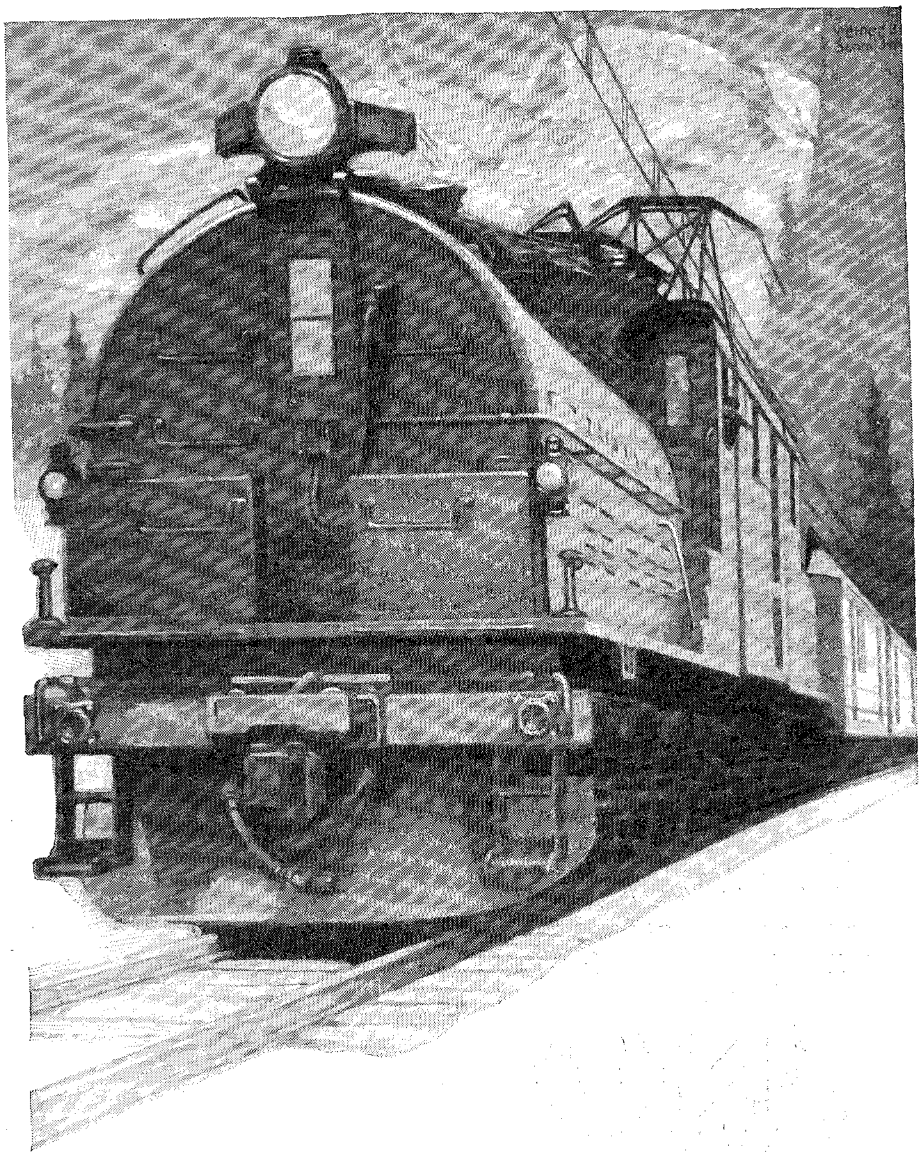
"If," says Mr. Rowland, "the warden is not available, the operator may call the office of the district forester, who will send another warden to the fire. This service has been rendered in the past, and emergency calls through the exchanges have made it possible to avert serious situations."

Many of the 2,700 forest fires that occur annually in Pennsylvania are due to carelessness on the part of the campers and tourists who knock out pipes, leave fires smoldering, and throw lighted matches in dry foliage. Thousands of feet of lumber would be saved to the State if a few simple precautions were exercised, is the opinion of the State Forestry Department.

FLOWING COAL

OIL and gas flow to market through pipes; electricity, over wires. Coal still cumbers the railroads to one-third their entire freight-carrying capacity, to say nothing of burdening countless trucks and wagons, ships and barges, yet its migrations, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman in *The Outlook* (New York), have been so facilitated by mechanical handling that it has almost passed into the category of fluid commodities. The coal industry, he remarks, is a medley of the modern and the medieval. Yet the total amount of progress realized in the direction of *fluent coal* is one of the most spectacular industrial developments of our generation. He goes on:

> Let us see how, under the best of modern conditions, coal flows, from the moment it is dislodged from its immemorial bed by a charge of blasting powder, after preparatory cutting and drilling by labor-saving machinery.
>
> First, some kind of loading or conveying mechanism (there are a dozen or more in use) pours it into the mine-car, with little or no aid from the miner. Next, a dumpy locomotive, electric or pneumatic, hauls the loaded car to daylight. At the top of the tipple or breaker (the mine structure above ground) the car is clamped to the frame of the "rotary dump," which turns it upside down over a chute. Then begins a flow that is fraught with episodes, more or less numerous and complicated, according to the amount of preparation the coal requires for its market. Nowadays not only anthracite but also a great deal of bituminous coal undergoes elaborate treatment in the way of crushing, screening, picking, washing, and what-not, as the sable stream moves downward to the waiting railroad-cars. The flowing of the commodity is a necessary condition of these operations. The stream may be either sluggish or torrential. The water of Lodore is less worthy of lyric description than the thundering cataract that descends the "spiral separator," in which coal is literally tossed in spray from the vortex of heavier refuse.
>
> Coal flows down chutes or along a "loading boom" into the cars beneath the tipple. Now examine these cars, and you will see that they are, as a rule, designed expressly for transporting a fluent load. They discharge through the bottom. There are, however, two distinct ways of unloading coal-cars, both of which involve pouring the coal. The gates at the bottom of the car may be opened, permitting the contents to stream down into a coal-pocket, a ship's hold, or elsewhere. The alternative plan is more striking. The car with its



ELECTRIFIED!

You can not know how much electric power has brought to modern railway travel until you ride on the *electrified* Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between Chicago and Puget Sound. Here, for 650 scenic miles, the mightiest locomotives in the world translate the fluid force of mountain torrents into the silent, smooth and smokeless flight of "The Olympian" train. Not a jar or jolt. No soot or cinders. Within the incomparable "Olympian" train itself there is the completest travel ease—observation-club car, ladies' lounge, luxurious sleeping cars, dining car serving delicious "Milwaukee" meals—all attended with the polite service of "Milwaukee" employes.

The only line operating transcontinental trains by electric power

The only line owning and operating its own sleeping cars between Chicago and Seattle and Tacoma

The only line operating over its own rails all the way between Chicago and Puget Sound

The shortest line from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma and the Orient

GEORGE B. HAYNES, General Passenger Agent, 725 Union Station Building, Chicago

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

TO PUGET SOUND—ELECTRIFIED

1523-481

SEATTLE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
ASHFORD
RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
MILWAUKEE
CHICAGO
TO PUGET SOUND
THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
ELECTRIFIED
The 2000-mile transcontinental unit of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, part of a perfectly equipped railroad system of more than 11,000 miles

The
Best Players
Have a Great Respect
for the Rules of
the Game

*There Are Rules Governing
Life As Well As Sports*

THERE are three rules of healthy living. Masticate everything slowly and thoroughly. Eat some fruit or green salad with at least two meals out of every three. Spend an hour or longer in the open every day.

Present day customs make it almost impossible to live the simple life, and here, ENO gives timely aid.

One of the banes of present day living is what is known as intestinal sluggishness. ENO assists in correcting this condition without bringing into the system anything doubtful or drastic. ENO acts gently and harmlessly and therefore has its place in morning wisdom.

ENO
TRADE MARK
THE WORLD FAMED
Effervescent Salt

At All Druggists

Handy size, suitable for the traveling bag, 75c. Household size, so often to be seen in many good homes, $1.25.

Sales Agents:
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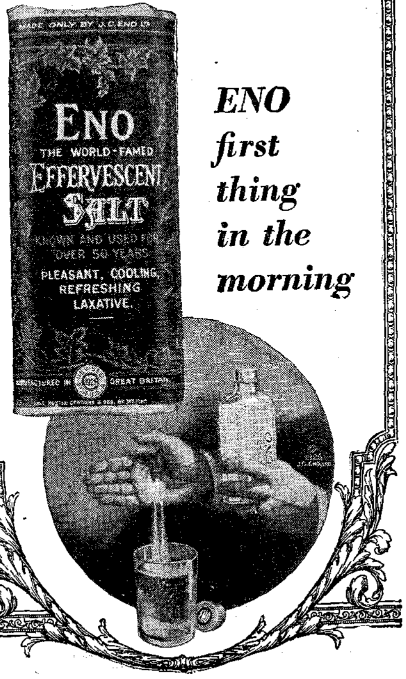


MADE ONLY BY J.C. ENO LTD
ENO
THE WORLD-FAMED
EFFERVESCENT
SALT
KNOWN AND USED FOR OVER 50 YEARS
PLEASANT, COOLING, REFRESHING LAXATIVE.
MANUFACTURED IN GREAT BRITAIN

*ENO
first
thing
in the
morning*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

load is picked up bodily in the mighty embrace of a "car-dumper" and turned upside down, just as the little mine-cars are capsized on the tipple by the rotary dump. There are other unloading methods, more or less antiquated.

Mechanical loaders for trucks and wagons carry on the story of flowing coal. Some of the most remarkable events of this story are enacted within the walls of factories and other places where the coal is consumed. Overhead bins in the boiler-room, from which the coal flows down to furnace grates equipped with mechanical stokers, have put many a hand-shovel out of business. Lastly, coal becomes fluid in almost a literal sense when, as now happens in a rapidly growing multitude of factories and power plants, it is ground to impalpable powder before being conveyed by a current of air into the furnace, where it burns as a "mechanical" gas. This is the last word in coal fluency, up to date.

The next step is already dreamed about. Some day—somehow—coal must be made to yield up all its worth in power and substantial products without leaving the spot where nature lodged it. Coal must cease to flow.

SOUNDS TOO HIGH TO HEAR

SOUND-WAVES of too high a pitch to affect the ear have been produced and are likely to prove useful, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World*. Such waves, of course, are not sound in the strictest sense, for sound-waves are due to vibrations within the audibility range of human beings. This audibility ceases, for purely physiological reasons, at somewhere between 10,000 and 20,000 cycles per second, but there is no reason why such longitudinal vibrations of much higher frequencies could not be produced, propagated and received by means of suitable detectors. We read:

In *La Revue Hydrographique* for November, 1924, there is a description of complete apparatus for sending and receiving such supersound-waves under water at frequencies between 40,000 and 100,000 cycles per second. The apparatus is purely electrical, quartz and a three-electrode oscillating vacuum-tube being utilized.

Probably in time such ultra-audible waves will become of increasing scientific and practical value, and engineers should turn their attention to possible useful applications. As such, the following are within possibility: (a) Sounding of the ocean-bottom and of river-beds for geological and hydrographic purposes, navigation, laying of cables, etc.; (b) location of other vessels, icebergs, shore-line, etc., in fog or at night; (c) killing of fish, with possible extension of the method of extermination of insect pests; (d) improvement in hearing of deaf persons while the ear-drum is being agitated by ultra-audible waves; (e) extension of the range of oral communication by using supersounds as carrier waves; (f) determination of the speed of a rapidly moving object, for example, a motor-vehicle, for proving a speed law violation, etc.

*The Home's
Handiest Helper*

WHEN the meal is over, the sewing done or the children through playing, then is when the wonderful handiness of the always ready Bissell sweeper is appreciated—brushing up the crumbs, clinging lint and litter. It's a thorough dirt getter too.

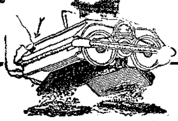
The ease with which the Bissell is operated is a boon to the tired woman. No back-breaking work, no strain on the hands.

There is no substitute for a Bissell. It has maintained its position as an indispensable household article because it is needed every day—many times a day.

"Cyco" Ball Bearing Bissells at around $6. Other grades for less. Play-size (toy) Bissells for a few dimes. At furniture, hardware, housefurnishing and department stores. Booklet on request.

BISSELL
CARPET SWEEPER CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Carpet Sweeper

Emplies with a *thumb pressure*



Clear The Pores
Of Impurities With
Cuticura Soap
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

WHAT EVOLUTION REALLY IS

The Theory of Evolution *may* be just what you think it *isn't*. The father of the theory, Charles Darwin, tells you *exactly* what it is, in language you can understand, in his world-famed book, "On the Origin of Species"—his own true summary of his amazing researches. *12mo, Cloth. 430 pages. 75 cents, net; 85 cents, post-paid.*
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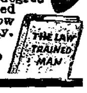
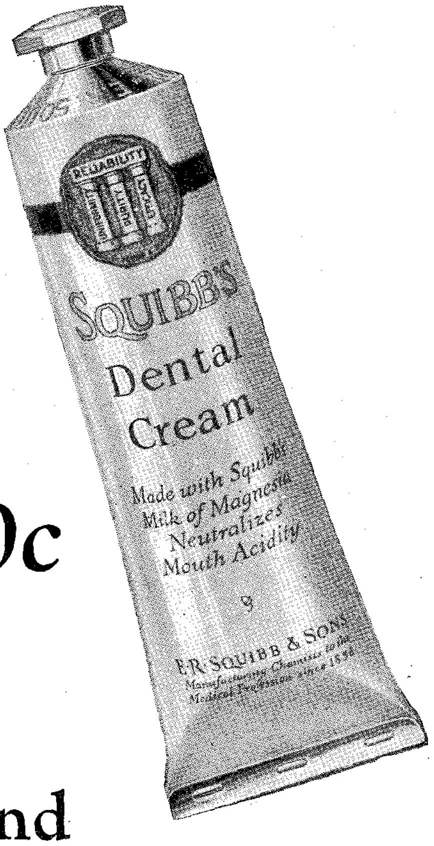


now 40c a tube formerly 50c



Enormous demand for Squibb's Dental Cream makes this reduction possible

Through its sheer merit, in a little more than three years, the demand for Squibb's Dental Cream has increased from a few thousands to many millions of tubes a year.

This demand has necessitated the building of a new manufacturing laboratory for the preparation of Squibb's Dental Cream, and with the erection of this plant with its improved facilities and the advantages of larger production, certain economies were effected.

These savings are now being passed on to the millions of people who have learned of the advantages of Squibb's Dental Cream, made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia.

Squibb's Dental Cream affords the best means of protecting your teeth from Acid Decay, because it is made with Milk of Magnesia, an effective antacid used for generations as the one sure, safe means of counteracting the acids in the mouth which attack the teeth and gums.

Examine your teeth closely. Notice the tiny ledges or V-shaped crevices formed by the joining of the teeth and gums—the real Danger Line in the mouth.

Food collects in these tiny crevices, where it ferments and forms acids which destroy the tooth enamel, causing Acid Decay.

Squibb's Dental Cream, made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, penetrates into these crevices, neutralizing the acids as they are formed, protecting your teeth against Acid Decay and your gums against disease.

Get several tubes at your drugstore today at the new 40-cent price, and begin a real fight against the enemies of your teeth and your health.

Don't forget Squibb Week—October 24th to 31st

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

Made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia

SQUIBB'S MILK OF MAGNESIA—*The Standard of Quality*—from which Squibb's Dental Cream is made—is recommended by physicians everywhere. It may be purchased in large and small bottles from your druggist. If you have not used Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, we urge you to try it and note its definite superiority—its entire freedom from earthy, alkaline taste.

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The "Priceless Ingredient" of every Product is the Honor and Integrity of Its Maker

$25,000.00

In 508 Cash Awards

Squibb Educational Contest

Each advertisement of E. R. Squibb & Sons has an educational purpose. It gives information which, if followed, will lead to better health. To help accomplish this purpose, we will distribute $25,000.00 in cash awards among 508 contestants who give the best answers to eleven questions.

Ten of these eleven questions appear in this column. The eleventh and last question will be announced on Saturday, October 24, 1925.

The Questions

Notice that none of the contest questions is difficult to answer, nor does the answering of them require professional or technical knowledge. You can get the information you need to answer these questions from Squibb advertisements—follow them regularly.

1. **What is "The Danger Line" in the mouth? Why is it so called?**
2. **How can you best guard your teeth against Acid Decay and your gums against Pyorrhea and thus maintain your general health?**
3. **What is the important constituent of Squibb's Dental Cream? Why is it so important?**
4. **Why should a dental cream be free from grit or similar abrasives?**

***5. Of what value are antiseptics, germ destroying chemicals or astringents in a dental cream?**

***6. Why should a dental cream be free from substances that would be harmful when continually used in the mouth?**

7. **Why is a correct dentifrice of the utmost importance in the care of children's mouths?**
8. **Why should you have in the family medicine cabinet only such products as are approved by your physician?**
9. **State one or more points of superiority in each of the following products: Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, Squibb's Castor Oil, Squibb's Cod Liver Oil, Squibb's Epsom Salt, Squibb's Bicarbonate of Soda**
10. **Why is it important to consider the "Priceless Ingredient" before you buy?**

---

*Amended.

The Awards

1st	award	$2,000.00
2nd	award	1,500.00
3rd	award	1,000.00
2	awards of	500.00 each
3	awards of	250.00 each
50	awards of	100.00 each
100	awards of	50.00 each
350	awards of	25.00 each
508	awards totaling	$25,000.00

100 Special Awards of $25.00 Each

One hundred of the $25.00 awards will be set aside for the 100 contestants who give the best answers to any one question. Winners of the general awards will not be eligible for these special awards. Thus you may answer only one of the eleven questions, and if your answers as a whole do not win a general award, you have a chance to win one of these special awards.

You Need the FREE Booklet

We have prepared a new booklet, entitled "The Squibb Educational Contest." This little booklet is filled with interesting and helpful information, which we believe will be of value to you in answering the questions in this contest. It also contains the conditions of the contest. You should have this booklet. We shall be pleased to mail you a copy free of charge. To assure receipt of your copy at an early date, we suggest that you mail the coupon below at once.

Contest Editor, E. R. Squibb & Sons
P. O. Box 1132
City Hall Station, New York, Dept. 10-AA

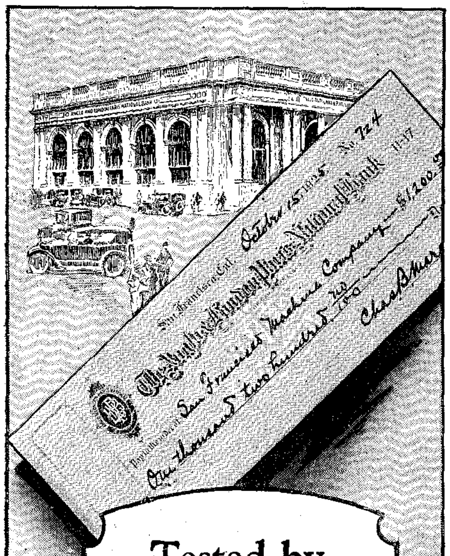
Please send me a copy of your free booklet, "The Squibb Educational Contest."

Name ....

Street ....

City .... State ....

Date ....



Tested by
50 years of use

The protection you secure by writing your checks on National Safety Paper has been tested by over 50 years of use. The results of this half century's test are clearly indicated by the fact that today the majority of banks and trust companies in the chief financial centers furnish their depositors with checks on

**National
Safety Paper**

National Safety Paper protects all the writing on both sides of a check. Any attempt to alter the check by chemical or mechanical erasure is instantly exposed by a glaring white spot in the paper.

If your checks are not on National Safety Paper, ask your bank for them—*the checks with the wavy lines.*

Bank depositors are invited to read our book "The Protection of Checks." Write for your copy.

George La Monte & Son
Founded 1871
61 Broadway, New York
National Safety Paper is also made in Canada by George La Monte & Son, Ltd., Toronto

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

HOW AND WHEN TO "BUY MONEY"

MONEY may be "bought" by the sale of securities or of commodities, explains George T. Hughes, in a series of articles for the Consolidated Press Association. And the best time to buy it, we are told, is, of course, when every one else wants to sell, that is, "when they rush headlong to exchange it for something else—bonds, stocks, wheat, cotton, sugar, or what-not." Continues Mr. Hughes:

When this sort of mania seizes investors and speculators alike it may be advantageous to separate oneself from the crowd and consider whether or not it would not be wise to buy money instead of selling it. It is generally agreed that the time to buy is when other people want to sell, provided what is purchased has real intrinsic value. This rule applies to commodities and to securities. For when every one wants to sell, the price is forced down, and eventually below actual value. The reason that people sell at the same time is because it always looks as tho the price was going indefinitely lower.

Now there is no way of ascertaining when the ultimate low is reached. In the case of commodities, purchase is generally advisable when the price is at or below the cost of production. It is not so easy to recognize the low points for securities. But there always comes a time when everything unfavorable in the situation has been discounted in the price.

All these principles are well known both to speculators and to intelligent investors. They may be applied to a commodity not generally thought of in this connection—money. When the price of securities is abnormally high, and an investor disposes of his holdings, he is actually buying money. There is no way of telling just when it is the most profitable to undertake this operation, but that there is such a time admits of no argument. That time is always when everybody else wants to buy securities or commodities regardless of price.

By selling money is meant turning into cash securities or commodities or other valuable property. The time to do this, obviously, is when the market price of securities or commodities or property is abnormally high.

The question then arises: What is one to do with the purchased money? If one obtains it by selling securities, it can not be invested to bring any return without buying other securities. And so one faces a temporary, at least, loss of income. By our hypothesis, however, the money is bought because one believes that it can be invested more advantageously at some future time than at the present. Now there are a number of possibilities for one who has decided that ready cash is preferable at any particular time. If it is a small investor who is of this opinion, the savings-bank offers him a safe and convenient medium for his funds. The savings-banks nowadays pay somewhere around 4 per cent. on deposits, and while more can be obtained at present in securities, the savings-bank deposit is instantly available when one reaches the decision that the time has come to repurchase the securities.

If the investor has large means, his best plan is to buy bonds or notes of very short term, maturing within one, two, or three years. If these bonds or notes are high-grade investments—and none other ought to be considered for this purpose—they, too, may be turned into cash on short notice with negligible loss. It is the rule that when the general average of stocks and bonds is very high and money is cheap—that is, loans at a low rate of interest—short-term investments sell to give a very small return. This can not be helped, but the disadvantage is compensated for by the fact that the short-term holding can be converted into cash whenever the investor is of the opinion that the time has again come to reenter the security market.

RED CROSS RELIEF FOR BUSINESS

EARTHQUAKES, fires, and floods are just as likely to sweep away the business section of a city as the residential section. Then what happens when a man's business place is destroyed, and his income cut off? The relief of the homeless, as every one knows, is undertaken by the Red Cross, but it is not generally known that this well-known organization has also gone into business rehabilitation. According to an article by Royal Clyde Agne in *The Red Cross Courier:*

Every kind of business is dealt with in disaster relief, from the small corner shoe-shine stand to the general department store. Barber shops, tailoring shops, millinery establishments, flower stores, beauty parlors, greenhouses, boiler works, carpenter shops, hotels, grocery stores, restaurants, electric stores, plumbing shops, poultry yards, garages, photographic studios, architects' studios, dentists' and doctors' and lawyers' offices—all these are found in the range of business cases handled in a single disaster.

Such factors as age, health, number of dependents, resources or assets, liabilities or indebtedness, bills receivable and bills payable, inventories of stock and equipment before and after the disaster, gross and net monthly income for the past year, overhead expense, possibility of credit extension and, finally, the plans of the business man are carefully assembled and weighed.

For example, here is a grocery store owned by one man whose family is solely dependent on it for its income. It is given preference in time and consideration over a confectionery store on which the owner is just partially dependent for his income. A grocery store is more essential in the life of a community than is a confectionery store. And where a family's sole support is derived from a business, that business is given preference in consideration over a business yielding only the partial support of a family. The theory is that unless all of the man's several income-sources have been destroyed, he still has resources on which to recover his full income.

After all this data setting forth the present status of business is assembled and systematized and properly correlated, a plan is formulated in conference with the business man or woman for continuance in the same business or one for which he or she is adapted. Business awards from

Three great factories are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of International Trucks. The 111 company branches listed here are scattered from coast to coast—the farther you go from one the nearer you get to another. This is the largest company-owned truck service organization in the world.

Aberdeen, S. D.
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Albany, N. Y.
Amarillo, Tex.
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Auburn, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.
Billings, Mont.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bismarck, N. D.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.
Cedar Falls, Iowa
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill. (3)
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Dallas, Texas
Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Iowa
Duluth, Minn.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Eau Claire, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fort Worth, Texas
Grand Forks, N. D.
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Jackson, Mich.
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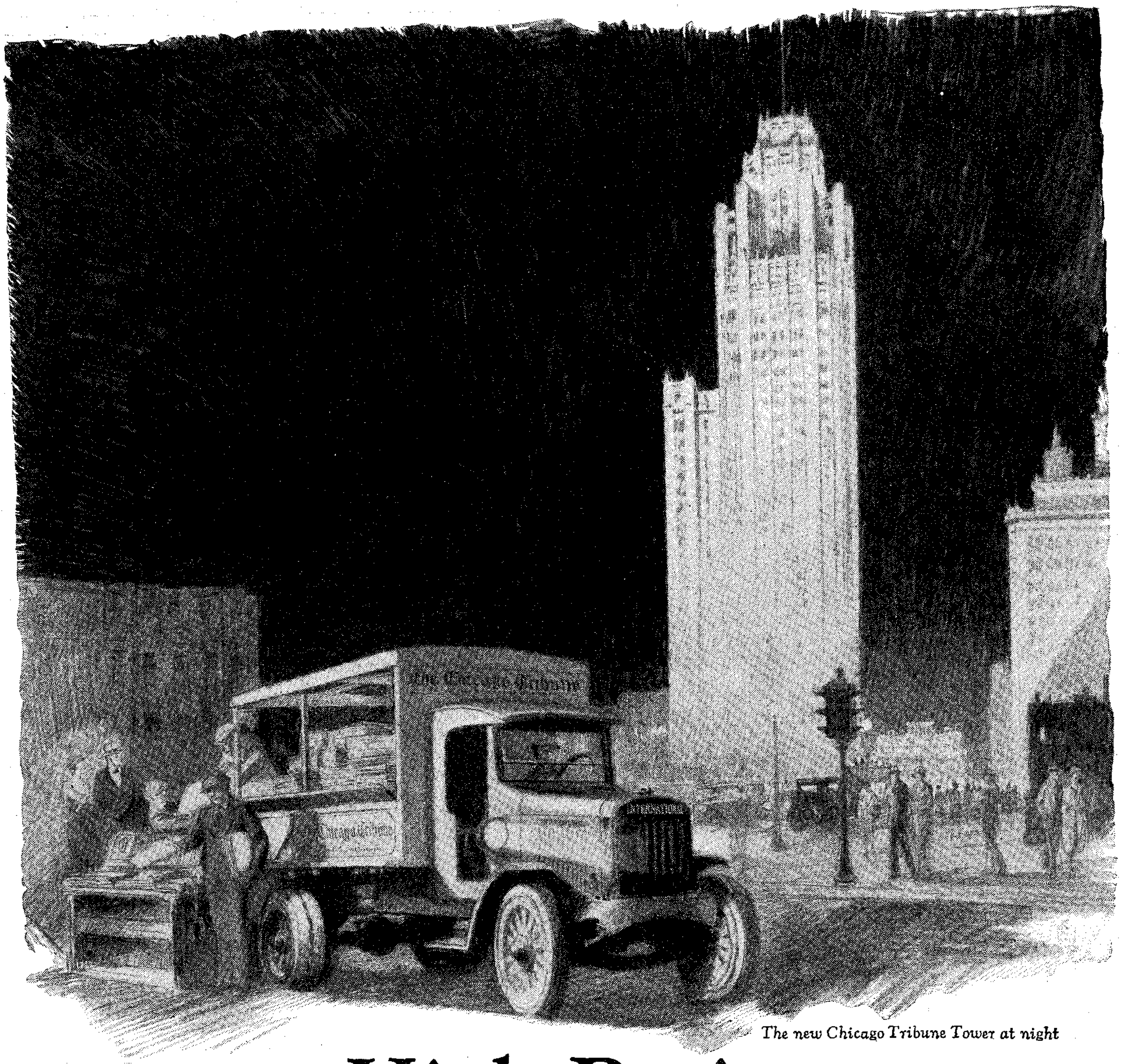
Jersey City, N. J.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lincoln, Neb.
Little Rock, Ark.
LongIslandCity,N.Y.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Madison, Wis.
Mankato, Minn.
Mason City, Iowa
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
OklahomaCity,Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Quincy, Ill.
Richmond, Ind.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Saginaw, Mich.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salina, Kan.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
San Francisco, Calif.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Iowa
Sioux Falls, S. D.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Mo.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo, Ohio
Topeka, Kan.
Watertown, S. D.
Wichita, Kan.
Winona, Minn.

The above company ranches and more han 1500 dealers he country over nsure to International owners verywhere all the ervice from these rucks that the Harester Company as built into them.



The new Chicago Tribune Tower at night

High Praise

THE Chicago Tribune, one of the world's most successful newspapers, and its New York associate, The News, with the largest daily circulation in America, both use International Trucks to meet their strenuous hauling needs.

Eighty-five Internationals—Speed Trucks and Heavy Duties—are taking care of this day and night metropolitan newspaper work most satisfactorily. Internationals have been doing the job so well for years that these newspapers have ordered twenty-five of the trucks so far this year.

Trucks that are accustomed to meeting such high pressure demands may be depended on to do your work efficiently. Internationals are delivering just such service wherever trucks are used—living up to the reputation that other products of the Harvester Company have earned and held for almost a century.

The International line includes a Speed Truck for 2000-pound loads; Heavy-Duty Trucks ranging from 3000 to 10,000 pounds, maximum capacities; and Motor Coaches for all requirements.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
606 SO. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER
TRUCKS
COMPANY

FOR LOW-COST HAULING

Can one tobacco satisfy a man with 45 pipes?

You might imagine that the law of averages would require a man with 45 pipes to smoke a variety of tobaccos.

Evidently, it doesn't work that way, for here is a pipe connoisseur who after vainly trying every tobacco his tobacconist could mention, finally got around to Edgeworth. The result is, his humidor is now "Edgeworthized."

Mr. Sonnenblick makes application for a life membership in the Edgeworth Club. All in favor say "Aye."

But first read his letter:

Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Va.

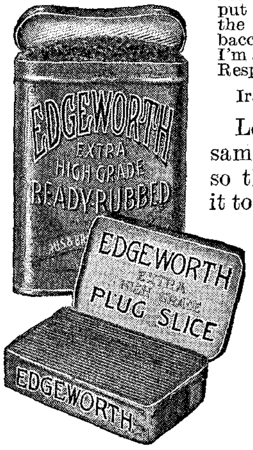
Gentlemen:

When a man has 45 pipes he certainly is up against it for an all-round tobacco. But first, about my pipes. There are 2 Dunhills, 6 Comoys, 4 BBB's, 4 Kaywoodies, 2 Petersons, 2 GBD's and the usual meerschaum, calabash, corncob, etc. Some were sweet from the start, others remained obdurate and bitter despite the fact that I used every American brand and every English brand I could get or my tobacconist could mention. Fancy prices! Hang the price. I wanted pipe satisfaction. The brands I tried failed; the mixtures I made failed because the tobacco varied.

I saw the ads written by Edgeworth smokers, but they sounded too good to be true. *I didn't try Edgeworth in despair*, but just to see how less bad it might be. Well, it is praise enough when you know that my office humidor has been Edgeworthized. Now my good pipes taste better and my bad pipes taste good.

If you've got a life membership open, put me down. It's the King Bee of tobaccos and I think I'm a qualified judge.
Respectfully yours,

Ira J. Sonnenblick.



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality. Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2-I South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two- dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

relief funds are made for buildings or repairs of buildings, equipment and stock. No pre-disaster indebtedness can be paid out of relief funds, as the purpose of an award is to establish an income which also allows the owner to take care of his own indebtedness. Relief funds awarded on business cases are paid directly to vendors for stock or equipment purchased since the disaster or for building materials. The itemized bills for such goods are carefully checked over as to necessity and price.

It is surprizing to learn that in most instances where a man's business place is swept away by disaster, there still remain certain large intangible assets on which to rebuild. And such businesses have frequently startled their communities by coming back with renewed vigor and success. This does not entail large gifts from relief funds, but rather advice and planning on reducing overhead, increasing sales, advantageous buying and general business engineering. So that a small tangible capital wisely used and augmented by good management and steady toil will bring the larger returns.

In checking up later in business communities that had been stricken with disaster and were assisted through Red Cross procedure to get a new start, very rare exceptions of business failures were found. Great care is taken from the beginning to assure success, and only when unforeseen circumstances enter is such success jeopardized.

Business rehabilitation presents a real challenge in practical, substantial service to the business man or woman concerned and to the community affected. And in every disaster-stricken city, business men and their organizations have given wholehearted approval to the policies, procedures and results of business rehabilitation under the Red Cross.

A "NEW SPIRIT" IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

It has long been a complaint among wage-earners that when big industries find themselves facing hard times, the worker is the first to suffer a reduction in wages. The most recent example is the 10 per cent. slash in wages ordered by the American Woolen Company and other New England textile mills. But the recent resignations of three executives of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in order to reduce expenses, rather than to scale down the wages of its 10,000 day and night laborers, "sounds a different note in industrial relations," notes the Milwaukee *Journal*, which adds:

> Bethlehem Steel was one of the many industries that expanded so rapidly during the war that there was work for more executives and good pay for every one. With the return of normal conditions, it may be that so many managers are no longer needed. But it is indeed something different to find retrenchment starting at the top. And if this policy of looking all up and down the line for weak spots becomes general, relations between the shop and the office will be on a firmer and kindlier footing.

The three executives, who have been with

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

The peanut is the only plant of its kind which produces seeds under ground. Beech-Nut Peanut Butter boasts of the best peanuts grown in southern fields. Watched through every careful process until they actually *are* that golden food — Beech-Nut Peanut Butter. Sold in glass jars.

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By Cunard line, new oil-burners

Jan. 20, Around the World Cruise westward. 128 days, $1250 to $3000.

Jan. 30, Mediterranean Cruise 62 days, $600 to $1700.

June 30, 1926, Norway and Western Mediterranean; 53 days, $550 to $1250.

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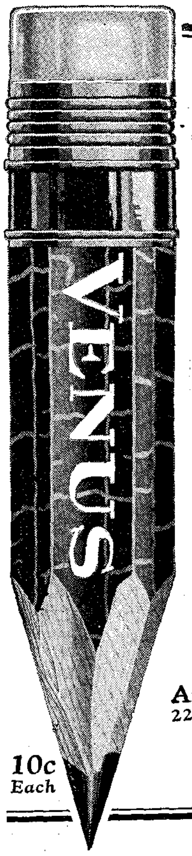

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the Bethlehem company, the second largest in the world, since they were boys, are Archibald Johnston, vice-president; H. S. Snyder, vice-president; and William Tobias, general manager of purchases. Their offices will be abolished, it is said, and the duties distributed to other officers of the corporation. As the Birmingham *News* remarks:

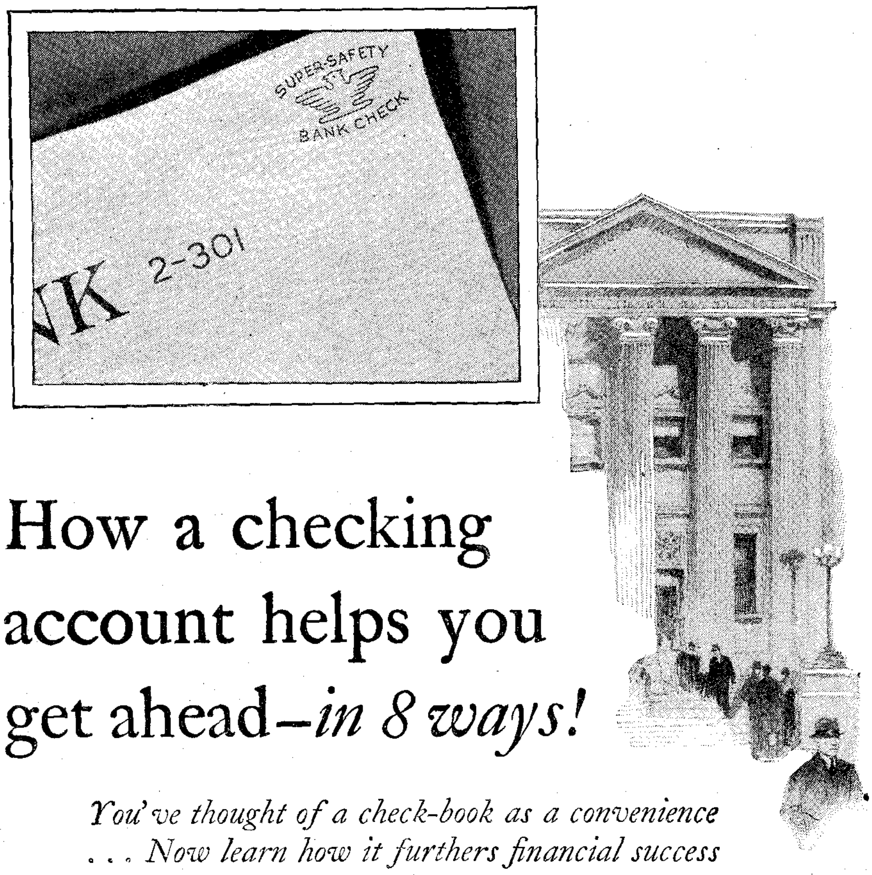
> It may be that none of these executives were hard hit. Perhaps they are all men of large means and can well afford to take these steps in order to prevent any curtailment in the wages of the workers. But the principle that guides them is altogether commendable. Somehow it lifts one out of the atmosphere of bitterness and jealousy and backbiting that so often marks the sessions of groups of men who hold that capital is an utterly selfish something designed to ride on the backs of labor. The significance of the acts of the Bethlehem officials may be lost on the masses of Americans, but *The News* can not resist saying here that it represents a new spirit in America.

"It is also further proof that the days of large profits in ordinary business are over," thinks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*. Be that as it may, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* believes that "a similar spirit probably would forestall these recurrent troubles in the anthracite field, for, when men have reason to believe that their employers' attitude toward them is one of sympathy, friendliness and generosity, they are responsive in kind."

Naturally, the resignation of these leading figures in the steel industry occasions considerable wonder in the business and financial world. As the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* points out:

> Charles M. Schwab is chairman of the Board of Bethlehem. He knows the value of a good executive. He is a good executive himself. A large part of Mr. Schwab's value lies in his ability to judge the value of other men. Presumably he picked these three men for their jobs. He picked them and he kept them. That means they were worth their large salaries. In other words, it is reasonable to believe that three other men can not be found who can do their work as well as they can and who will accept less pay for doing it.
>
> If this is so, the company in the long run will lose more by the loss of these three men than it will gain in the near future by saving their large salaries.
>
> It is possible that Mr. Schwab took this fact into account. Perhaps he believed the money loss would be more than counterbalanced by the good moral effect on the company's 10,000 laborers, who may appreciate the company's action in parting with three high executives in order to postpone a reduction in the laborers' wages. If a reduction is finally made, the laborers may be expected to feel that it is unavoidable.

Culinary Hint.—There are eight billion coconuts gathered each year. This may ultimately encourage the railroads to put some in their station coconut cakes.—*Tom Masson in Collier's, the National Weekly.*



How a checking account helps you get ahead—*in 8 ways!*

You've thought of a check-book as a convenience . . . Now learn how it furthers financial success

THE way to handle money efficiently, say authorities and successful people, is to determine *in advance* just where each dollar is going. Thus you spend and save *intelligently* — controlling your affairs instead of letting them control *you.*

There are 8 definite ways in which a checking account makes money go farther.

By stopping thoughtless, needless expenditures. By eliminating risks of losing money, making wrong change. By removing the chance of paying the same bills twice (for each check is its own best receipt). By saving your time—which is money in the making. By always showing you just where you stand. Further, a checking account is the only way in which you can plan and operate a budget with success. It gives you the powerful friendship of a good bank. And it earns the valuable respect of business people.

Eight influences that work constantly toward financial independence for you. And you can employ them today if you just *will!*

Talk to your banker

This is but one of the great services your bank can render. An *important* one. Some banks make a small monthly charge, where checking balances run below a certain minimum. That is because such accounts actually represent a loss to the bank. But the small fee is well worth paying. It buys you these great advantages in getting ahead.

Discuss it with your banker. Find out the many other ways in which he can aid and counsel you.

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All over the country banks today are supplying depositors with checks protected against fraud. They are Super-Safety Checks—safest of any supplied by banks.

Made of fine safety paper, which instantly exposes any attempt at alteration by knife, acid or rubber erasure. Easy to write upon. Handsome in appearance.

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No layman should ever pare a corn

A corn razor in the hands of a layman is a dangerous instrument. A slip of the blade often means infection. And infection many times leads to serious results.

Corn-paring should be done by a skilled chiropodist — never by an amateur.

The best way to end a corn at home is to use Blue=jay.

* * *

Blue=jay is, indeed, the sure, safe and easy way to end a corn at home.

A tiny cushion, cool as velvet, fits over the corn—relieving the pressure. The pain stops at once. Soon the corn goes.

Blue=jay leaves nothing to guess-work. You do not have to decide how much or how little to put on. Each downy plaster is a complete standardized treatment, with just the right amount of magic medication to end the corn.

Blue=jay

THE QUICK AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 26.—Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux agrees that France shall pay £12,500,000 annually for sixty-two years in payment of her debt to Great Britain.

The French garrison at Deir-ez-Zor, an important city of Syria, has been captured by rebellious Druse tribesmen, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

August 27.—The French report success against the Riffs in Morocco, where Marshal Petain has been formally invested with the general command of all French forces.

August 28.—Diplomatic relations with Mexico, severed when the Mexican Government expelled H. A. Cunard Cummins, British representative, because of his protests against the failure of the Mexican authorities to protect a British citizen against agrarian outlaws, will be resumed by Great Britain, it is announced.

A new uprising against the French is reported along the northern frontier of Syria.

The American aviators who enlisted in the French Army for the period of the Moroccan war make their first fighting flight over the Riff camps, dropping bombs and scoring many hits.

August 29.—Delegates of the National Minority Movement, which is the British Communist party, decide at a meeting in London to "start a big propaganda campaign among the Army, Navy, and Air forces so that there will not be a single soldier, sailor or airman to raise a finger against their brothers" when the Bolshevist revolution starts in England.

The Riffian tribesmen display renewed activity along the French Moroccan front, while the French make preparations for a forward movement along the whole front.

August 30.—British seamen in a mass meeting at Southampton, England, decide to refuse to sign on, except at the old rate of wages, and hundreds of American tourists face the prospect of being held up indefinitely in England because of the outlaw walk-out.

A new Constitution drafted by President Alessandri and a special committee, which provides for presidential and parliamentary general elections in Chile, has been approved by the people, says a dispatch from Santiago.

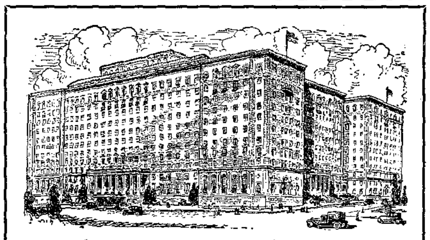
DOMESTIC

August 26.—Ten bandits "shoot up" the little town of Heyworth, Illinois, in Wild-West fashion and rob the State bank of $5,000 in cash and several thousand dollars in negotiable securities.

August 27.—Efforts at agreement having failed, the officers of the United Mine Workers order suspension of work in the Pennsylvania anthracite field at midnight, August 31.

August 28.—The American Debt Commission plans to complete all funding negotiations with the United States war-time debtors by the next session of Congress, it is announced.

The Federal Government's investigation of the explosion on the *Mackinac* off Newport, August 18, which caused fifty-two deaths, results in charges of



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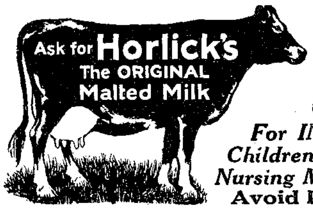

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negligence being placed by the Commerce Department's steamboat inspection service against George W. McVay, master of the vessel, and John A. Grant, chief engineer.

August 29.—George Herman (Babe) Ruth is fined $5,000 and suspended indefinitely by Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees for "general misconduct."

The country's production of crude petroleum in 1924 was 713,940,000 barrels, a decrease of 18,467,000 barrels from the 1923 output, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Mines.

August 30.—The United States Bureau of Efficiency asks the general public to use the least possible number of bills in making change and to make more general use of two-dollar bills, in order to decrease the present tendency toward an "awkward" use of money and to reduce the cost of manufacture.

August 31.—Anthracite mining in Pennsylvania comes to a standstill when 150,000 union miners employed in 828 mines begin their strike.

Two naval sea-planes, the *PN-9 No. 1*, and the *PN-9 No. 3*, leave San Pablo Bay, on the California coast, for Hawaii, 2,100 nautical miles away.

The United States Debt Commission receives official notice that an Italian Debt Commission will reach Washington about the middle of October to negotiate a funding agreement on Italy's war obligation.

Upsetting the Ceremony.—A naval officer says that on one occasion during his destroyer's visit to the Philippine Islands the sailors were lounging along the rail, throwing pennies into the water for a crowd of dusky, naked youngsters in the harbor to dive for. It was a lively scene. No sooner was a penny thrown into the water than a native boy dived and brought it to the surface. Many times a penny did not reach the bottom before a boy caught it.

On the wharf the native mayor, surrounded by his fellow townsmen in full regalia, was awaiting the arrival of the American naval officers to whom he was going to tender a grand reception. He watched the diving boys with keen interest.

A reckless sailor lad began throwing quarters and then half-dollars into the water. Then some one threw overboard, one after another, a number of big, glistening silver American dollars. What a scrambling! It seemed as if every boy in the entire town was either in air or in the water.

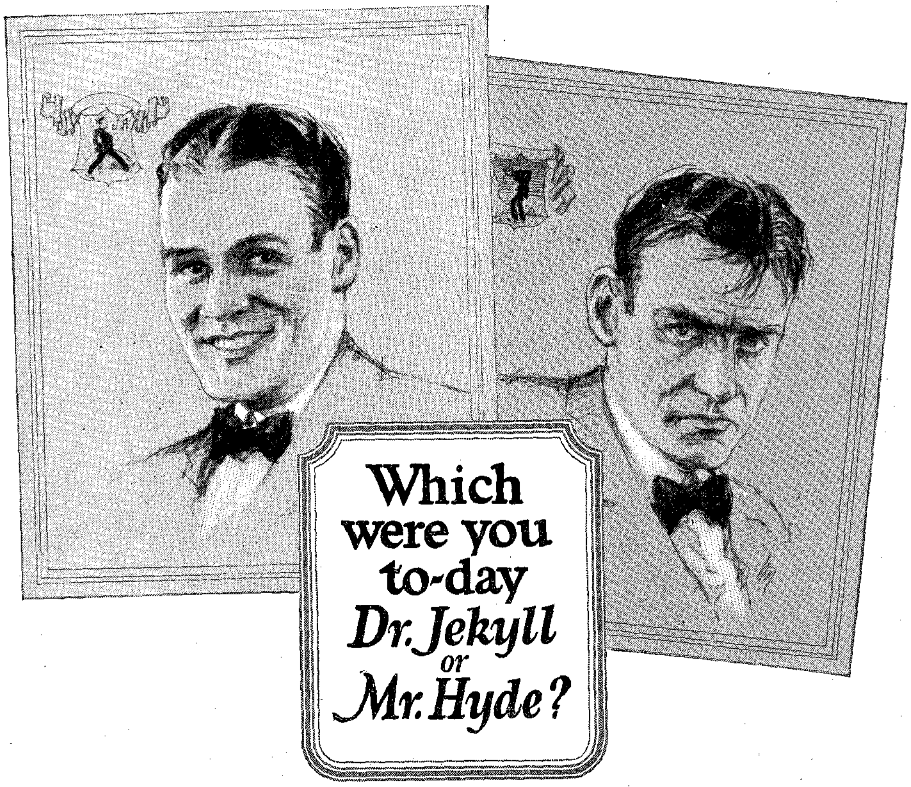
Suddenly an American resident came dashing breathlessly down the wharf, and shouted to the group of sailors, "If you want this ceremony to go on, for goodness sake stop throwing those dollars. The chief of police has already kicked off his shoes and the mayor is just starting to take off his coat."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

So Refreshing.—"So you found the weather scorching at the beach."

"Dreadful! Why, it was so hot that when a man with a cool million proposed to me, I accepted him on the spot."—*Boston Transcript.*

More Economical.—"Do you keep a log?"

"No. If we hear a noise we bark ourselves!"—*Le Rire.*



SOME days everything goes fine. You wake up refreshed and full of energy. You turn the work out easily. Everybody seems to like you. You're appreciated. A pretty good world, Dr. Jekyll!

Another day. You wake up with a grouch. Everything goes wrong. The work piles up. What's the use of anything? *Good night*—and may you never wake up—Mr. Hyde!

There's a little of both Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in every man. Dr. Jekyll would be a great success in the world if Mr. Hyde weren't lurking in the background. *He's* a wrong-headed blunderer. He eats food which he knows isn't good for him. He stays up too late at night. He doesn't take any regular exercise. He scorns fresh air. Worst of all, perhaps, he loads himself with artificial stimulants, meal after meal.

This is the nature of such a stimulant as caffein: it deadens the sense of fatigue, and withdraws energy from the body's vital reserve. Bit by bit this reserve is lowered.

Without an abundant reserve of vital energy, we travel perilously close to the breaking point. We tire easily. We are easily discouraged. We are, in truth, half-sick.

We are taught in school that we should avoid caffein, but so often we disregard that knowledge.

We don't enjoy the nervousness, the sleeplessness, the headache and indigestion, but we are careless—or "won't have our habits interfered with." Often these "trifling" bad habits get us into serious difficulty.

It is so easy to avoid caffein, and still enjoy a hot drink at mealtime. Change to Postum! It is made of whole wheat and bran.

Give this plan a trial! Accept the offer of Carrie Blanchard, famous food demonstrator!

Carrie Blanchard's Offer

"I want you to make a thirty-day test of Postum. I will send you one week's supply, free, and my personal directions for preparing it. I will tell you about Iced Postum, too—and how to make Postum with hot milk for children.

"If you would rather begin the test today, get Postum at your grocer's. It costs much less—only one-half cent a cup.

For the week's free supply. send me your name and address. Please indicate whether you want Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, or Postum Cereal, the kind you boil."

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Postum is one of the Post Health Products, which include also Grape-Nuts, Post Toasties (Double-thick Corn Flakes), and Post's Bran Flakes. Your grocer sells Postum in two forms. Instant Postum, made in the cup by adding boiling water, is one of the easiest drinks in the world to prepare. Postum Cereal is also easy to make, but should be boiled 20 minutes.

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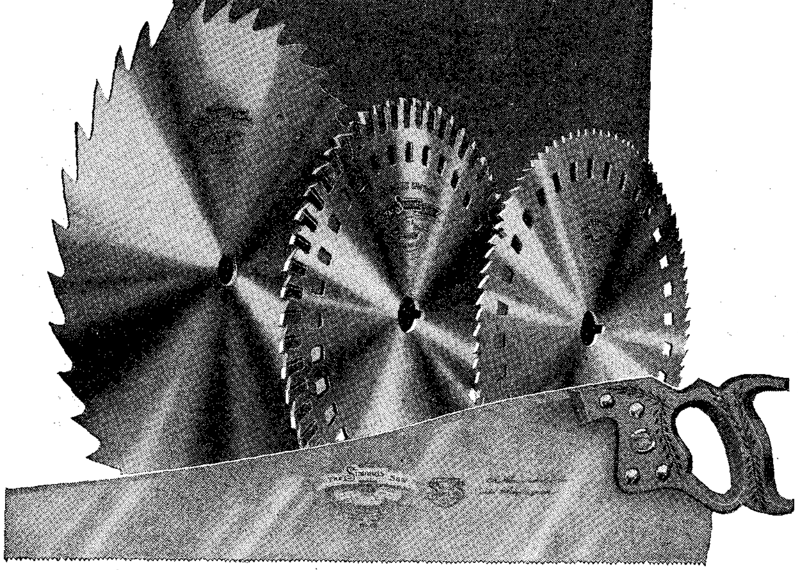

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An Exposed Situation.—GRANT PARK SECTION—One lovely sleeping porch on car line; bath, hot water. MAin 3459-W. —*Atlanta Journal.*

Prophetic Bridget.—A medical authority recommends the eating of semi-raw potatoes. Our cook has insisted on this for years.—*The Passing Show.*

In Texas.—Our idea of an egotist is the man who thinks his wife ought to call him "Colonel," just because he parts his hair with military brushes.—*Dallas Morning News.*

Front or Back?—THE OPTIMIST—"The palmist told me that I was at the end of all my troubles."

THE PESSIMIST—"Ah, but did she say which end?"—*London Mail.*

His Tragic Experience.—"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed any one!"

"You are wrong, lady. I lost both of my wives in that way!"—*Sydney Bulletin (Australia).*

Immortalizing Bridget.—PROFESSOR (to his old cook)—"You have now been in my service for twenty-five years. As a reward for your true and faithful service, I am naming a new bacterium after you."—*Klods Hans (Copenhagen).*

Something in a Name.—POLICEMAN (producing notebook)—"Name, please?"

MOTORIST—"Aloysius Alastair Cholmondeley Cyprian—"

POLICEMAN (putting book away)—"Well, don't let me catch you again."—*Punch.*

Getting Down to Brass Tacks.—EMPLOYER (to applicant for a position, who has handed in testimonials from two ministers)—"We don't work on Sundays. Haven't you a reference from some one who sees you on week-days?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Getting Even.—Ad in London *Times*—"Two thousand golf balls for sale. Advertiser lives on the boundary of a golf club and would sell these sliced balls as the only way of recompensing himself for broken windows and ruined flower-beds."—*Boston Transcript.*

Oliver Herford's Bee Loses a Wing.—Mr. Edward Newton believes every reasonable man should have a bookplate, a fair contention in which we join. We go further: We believe every poor family should keep a bee.—*Jay E. House in The Evening Post (New York).*

Reducing.—Sigmund Romberg, the composer, tells of meeting a circus sword swallower one time. He asked him to demonstrate his art, and the fellow apparently swallowed some pins and needles.

"But," protested Mr. Romberg, "thos aren't swords; they're pins and needles."

"I know it," replied the circus freak "but I'm on a diet."—*New York Evenin World.*

Rampageous Liz.—Ford Breaks Arm Then Runs Over Jefferson Man.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

One Important Recommendation.—"The words are better than the music!"

"Yes. I can't hear them!"—*Le Rire (Paris).*

Dangerously Alluring. — PROSPEROUS CROOK—"My dear, we shall have to get rid of cook. She attracts too many policemen!"—*The Passing Show.*

Try Callisthenics. — DOCTOR — "Deep breathing kills bacteria."

PATIENT—"But how can I make them breathe deeply?"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

A Crying Need.—And wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if, while mama was getting a permanent wave, papa could buy himself a permanent shave?—*Dallas Morning News.*

Relativity Again.—Some of the sunspots are said to be thousands of miles in diameter, and yet think of the fuss a girl makes over an ordinary freckle.—*Boston Transcript.*

Grammar First.—SERVANT—"Professor, your little son has broke his leg."

PROFESSOR—"How many times must I ell you that it is not 'broke'; it's broken."—*hristiania Vikingen.*

Got All Wet.—A swarm of bees appeared n the beach of a seaside resort. We nderstand that many lady bathers be-ame so alarmed that they ran into the ater.—*London Opinion.*

"Water, Water Everywhere!"—

VENETIAN NIGHT FRIDAY
eatrice Water Festival Put Off Three
Days Because of Rain.
–*Headlines in Nebraska State Journal.*

The Only Drawback

think that I should like to be a sailor;
They say a sailor's life is full of sport;
e visits many, many foreign countries
And has a different girl in every port.

hey're all so far apart that there's no danger
Of being caught with Jane or Marjorie;
think that I should like to be a sailor—
If a sailor didn't have to go to sea.
—*London Opinion.*

The Art of Conversation.—"How big a battle-ship?"

"What kind of battle-ship?"

"A big one!"

"How big?"—*Klods Hans (Copenhagen).*

A Linguistic Paradox.—CRAWFORD—"So u can't understand why your boy in llege flunked in all the foreign languages?"

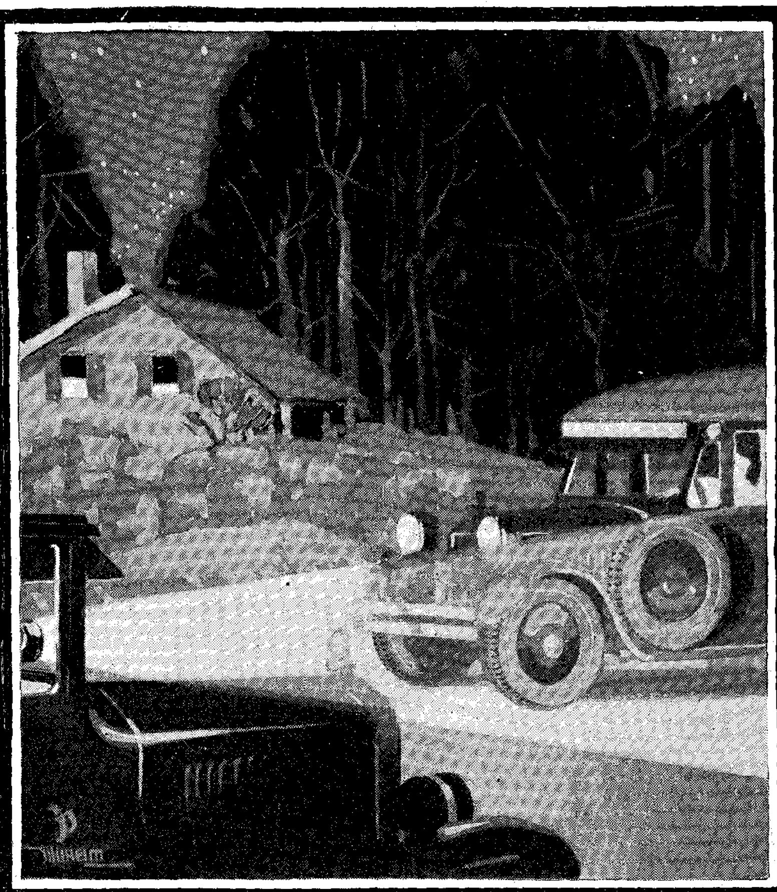
CRABSHAW—"No; it's a mystery to . He picked up all the college yells no time."—*Legion Weekly.*

The Man's View-point.—They were nbing a lofty peak of the Alps, and was standing a few feet above him. turned around and gazed in wonder-nt.

'What," he asked, "what do you see?"

'Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long, ite sheet stretching like a paper ribbon ıost back to our hotel."

'Ha, ha," he ejaculated. "It's that hotel overtaking us."—*Woman's Viewpoint.*



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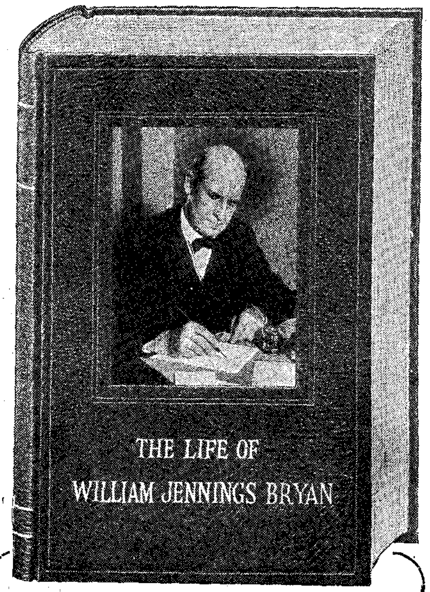

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1

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

clithrophobia.—"H. S. S.," Nazareth, Pa.—This word means "irrational fear of being confined in a small space, as a small room or enclosure." It is derived from the Greek *Kleithron*, bolt, and *phobia*, fear.

eat, drink.—"B. W.," Tacoma, Wash.—Correct usage depends on the manner of service. If liquid food be taken from a spoon, it is *eaten* with it (by its aid); but, if the same liquid food be served in a cup which is held to the lips, it is *drunk*. Therefore, "*Eat* your soup" and "*Drink* your bouillon" are permissible under the conditions stated above.

ego.—"J. H. R.," Pittsfield, Mass.—The pronunciation *eg'o* (*e* as in *get*, *o* as in *go*) is preferred by Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary*. The Scottish pronunciation *i'go* (*i* as in *police*, *o* as on *obey*) is noted by the Century, Webster, and Worcester. In the United States and in England, the accepted standard is *e'go* (*e* as in *get*, *o* as in *go*) for this word and its relatives, *eg'oism*, *eg'oist*, *eg'otist*, *eg'otistic*, *eg'otistical*, *eg'otize*.

gorgeous.—"I. B.," New York City.—The phrase "a perfectly gorgeous time" is an accepted idiom, so "gorgeous homes" is an acceptable phrase. *Gorgeous* originated as a descriptive term relating to apparel, thence to decoration. It subsequently received more or less poetic sanction for lending color to literary thought. In this latter usage the only synonym of the word is *dazzling*. Once long ago a writer referred to "the *gorgeous* neatness of Cicero's speech," but neatness is never dazzling. Except in literary use the term connotes *brilliancy*, *sumptuousness*, *showiness*, *magnificence* of apparel or decoration.

From about 1880 *gorgeous* was used colloquially to mean "splendid," and such phrases as "a *gorgeous* time," "a *gorgeous* meal," and "a *gorgeous* this, that, and the other thing," meaning simply "a *splendid* time," "a *splendid* meal," etc., gained wide currency.

hoi polloi.—"J. R.," New York City.—This phrase is Greek, meaning "the masses; the herd."

interstate, intrastate, hardly, scarcely.—"E. S.," East Moline, Ill.—(1) *Interstate* means "pertaining to the relations and intercourse between different states or their citizens," while *intrastate* means "within the state, as commerce." (2) *Scarcely* is often improperly used for *hardly*. In strict use *scarcely* has reference to quantity. *hardly* to degree; as, "It is *scarcely* an hour to nightfall"; "He will *hardly* finish his task by nightfall."

invoice.—"J. V.," Para, Brazil.—We have no record of the word *outvoice* in the sense of a list of the items and charges of the goods exported. *Invoice* is a corruption of the French *envois*, send out, and from *envoyé*, we get our *envoy*, a diplomatic agent, from *envoyer*, to send, which comes from the Latin *in*, in or on, and *via*, way.

motive.—"E. W.," Avalon, Calif.—The word *motive* (adjective) is derived from the Late Latin *motivus*, through Latin *motus*, past participle of *moveo*, move. *Motive* (noun) is derived from the French *motif*, through Late Latin *motivum*, through *motivus*, through Latin *motus*, past participle of *moveo*, move.

nefarious.—"A. B.," New York City.—The word means "wicked in the extreme; heinous; sinful; vile."

recommendation, letters of.—"R. F.," New York City.—Letters of recommendation are of two kinds: those addressed to an individual or a firm, known as *special*, and those addressed "To Whom It May Concern," known as *general*. The latter often begins with "This is to certify," and may close with the expression "Very respectfully," or the complimentary close may be omitted.

"F. D.," Canton, O.—*Moscow* is the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, known more restrictedly as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic—Russia Proper.

"B. G.," Dudley, N. C.—(1) The correct pronunciation of *suburb* is *sub'erb*—*u* as in *but*, *e* as in *over*. (2) The letters "Y. M. H. A." stand for *Young Men's Hebrew Association*.

"H. P. H.," Leshara, Nebr.—(1) *Hair* as used in the sentence submitted is a collective noun construed as of the singular number and requires a verb in the singular. Not "Your bobbed hair *are* becoming," but ". . . *is* becoming." (2) The phrase "Let me see once" is illiterate. (3) One may either "*get* a disease" or "*take* a disease." The implication of the former is that the disease arises in the individual, whereas in the second that it is acquired by contact from one who is suffering from the disease.

The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 11th and September 12th, the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September. You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Miss Beard's School....Box 100, Orange, N. J.

Lasell Seminary
103 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

Mount Ida School
2309 Summit St., Newton, Mass.

The Birmingham School for Girls
Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.

Highland Hall..............Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Monticello Seminary..............Godfrey, Ill.

National Park Seminary
Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.

Fairmont School..2109 S St., Washington, D. C.

Boys' Preparatory

Pennington School for Boys
Box 80, Pennington, N. J.

Princeton Preparatory School
Box D, Princeton, N. J.

The Hun School of Princeton
106 Stockton St., Princeton, N. J.

Military Schools and Colleges

Bordentown Military Institute
Drawer C-7, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

Branham & Hughes Military Academy
Box 14, Spring Hill, Tenn.

Wentworth Military Academy
Box D, Lexington, Mo.

Kemper Military School
706 Third St., Boonville, Mo.

San Diego Army and Navy Academy
Box L, Pacific Beach Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Special

The Woods School......Box 160, Langhorne, Pa.

Devereux School..........Box L, Berwyn, Pa.

Stewart Home Training School
Box C, Frankfort, Ky.

Co-Educational

Cushing Academy........Ashburnham, Mass.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School
264 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.

Tri-State College of Engineering
Box L-9, Angola, Ind.

Vocational and Professional

American Academy of Dramatic Arts
Room 208-J, Carnegie Hall, New Yor

Temple University....Dept. D, Philadelphia, Pa

The Curtis Institute of Music
537 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa

Gordon College of Theology and Missions
Boston, Mass

The Sargent School...... .Cambridge, Mass